FBIS DAILY REPORT

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KARACHI REPORTS SOVIET CASUALTIES IN KONARHA PROVINCE

BK100324 Karachi Domestic Service in English 0300 GMT 10 Apr 80 BK

[Text] Reports from Kabul say the Afghan freedom fighters have in the continuous fighting in Pesh Valley of Konarha Province killed 10 Soviet military officers and captured 400 Afghan armymen. The freedom fighters were also reported to have captured 460 Soviet machineguns. The reports also speak of the capture of a number of villages by the freedom fighters around the district headquarters Chaghasaray in Konarha Province. The Afghan freedom fighters are also said to have attacked an Afghan Army contingent at a bridge between Jalalabad and Kabul destroying two tanks and capturing 13 armymen.

A report from New Delhi quoting travelers from Afghanistan says the Afghan freedom fighters killed at least one dozen Soviet soldiers and captured 31 in a raid against the Soviet troop units east of Kabul last Sunday.

GOVERNMENT FORCES DISCOVER ARMS CACHE

GF091740 Kabul International Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 9 Apr 80 GF

[Text] As a result of the sincere cooperation the inhabitants of the Dowshi area have given the armed forces, the government has succeeded in uncovering the centers of local reactionary agents and lackeys, who are being led by U.S. imperialists and are constantly being assisted by Chinese and Pakistani interventionists.

Some 8 tons of explosives, 1,200 weapons, vehicles, infrared binoculars and rockets have been found in these centers. These arms have been supplied by the imperialists, reactionary Pakistanis and Chinese to their reactionary agents inside Afghanistan to be used in acts of sabotage. Total law and order prevails in the area.

USSR AMBASSADOR, MINISTER DISCUSS WATER, ELECTRICITY PROJECTS

GF091820 Kabul International Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 9 Apr 80 GF

[Text] Water and Power Minister Raz Mohammad Paktin received Soviet Ambassador in Kabul Fikryat Tabeyev in his office yesterday. They discussed the (?progress) of the water and electricity projects that are being financed with Soviet assistance. A Water and Power Ministry source (?says) that seven major projects are being financed by the Soviet Union.

INFORMATION MINISTER SARBOLAND RECEIVES SOVIET AMBASSADOR

GF091821 Kabul International Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 9 Apr 80 GF

[Text] Information and Culture Minister 'Abdol Majid Sarboland has received Soviet Ambassador in Kabul Fikryat Tabeyev in his office. They discussed issues of mutual national interest.

KARMAL DECRIES FOREIGN INTERFERENCE, NEUTRALIZATION

LD091405 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 5 Apr 80 p 5 LD

[Martine Monod interview with Afghan President Babrak Karmal in Kabul: "Nobody Will Take Decisions for Us"--date of interview not specified]

[Text] Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA], president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister, has been head of the young Democratic Republic of Afghanistan since 27 December 1979. He is now 50 years old and has always lived the life of a revolutionary militant, undergoing imprisonment under the monarchy and exile under Amin. He was one of the PDPA's founders in 1965 and one of the artisans of its reunification in 1977 after the 1967 split and is still a convinced advocate of unity within the party--and of the broadest possible union within the nation.

I met Babrak Karmal at the People's Palace--the seat of the Revolution Council, in front of which stands the rank of Lieutenant Colonel Watanjar, who fired the first salvo of the April 1978 revolution--the revolution whose principles and aims were betrayed by Hafizollah Amin as soon as he gained control of the country and which was only restored to its authentic course with his fall last December.

When Babrak Karmal talks of the current situation in Afghanistan he immediately extends the field of the problem and places it back in its international context.

"The undeclared war being imposed on our people, the plot against its national independence and territorial integrity stem from imperialism's overall policy carried out essentially by the United States. This policy of provocation against the forces of peace, justice and progress has already produced the Camp David agreements, which sacrifice the Palestinian people, the decision to deploy new missiles in Europe and support for the most corrupt and reactionary regimes. Since the party and government have been gradually regaining the people's confidence, which was lost under Amin, Afghanistan has become the main target. It is because our country is now no longer under its control that imperialism is unleashing its material and ideological offensive against it. With Pakistan's support and China's active participation, terrorist groups are being formed, financed, armed and trained to sow violence, destruction and murder in our country."

First Priority

"The first priority is to establish security for everybody throughout the country. The second, which is complementary to the first, is to remove all trace of interference and to preserve our independence."

This interference by foreign forces hostile to the Democratic Republic is flagrant and was seen once again at the beginning of the week when army units rendered harmless a large rebel group which was widely established in Ghazni Province between Kabul and the Pakistani border. They seized stocks of American and Chinese weapons comprising rifles and machineguns, as well as Pakistani and Chinese grenades, charges and explosives, munitions and a large amount of American communications equipment. It was to these infiltrations and arms and equipment supplies that Babrak Karmal referred when he defined the conditions for a peaceful solution to what he called "the so-called Afghan problem."

"The problem was created by imperialism's desire to obtain strategic positions in the region. When the Americans lost their bases in Iran, Afghanistan was a tempting prey. Making maximum use of Amin's crimes and the chaos into which they plunged the population, which had overwhelmingly welcomed the April revolution, Washington and its accomplices gave counterrevolution the means with which to organize itself. They also succeeded in using the media to launch an ideological war against us. However, with the aid of our constant ally, the Soviet Union, we were able to prevent their operation to seize control of our country from succeeding."

The USSR Came to Our Assistance

"That was what was at stake when the USSR came to our assistance under the terms of the treaties binding us and the UN Charter. That is still what is at stake now--it is Afghanistan's sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity which are at stake. People must realize that we will never relinquish them.

"Only the Afghan people and government have the right to take decisions related to their future. We reject all plans aimed at taking decisions for us, including the plans to impose so-called 'neutralization' on us, which would in fact simply be a type of neocolonialism. Therefore, the date on which the limited Soviet military contingent now here will withdraw depends primarily on the attitude of those who are interfering in our internal affairs in various ways. A lasting solution to the present tension can only be found if we have full guarantees that all forms of foreign interference, especially all armed aggression on our territory, will stop immediately, totally and unconditionally."

The National Flag

In reply to a question on Afghanistan's future Babrak Karmal said he thinks that time is on the progressive forces' side. "However we have only been at work for 3 months. That is not long: We make no secret of the fact that we are facing a lengthy task."

The celebrations for the revolution's second anniversary on 27 April are to take place under the banner of reasoned optimism. In this connection I raised the question of the flag. Amin replaced the black, red and green national flag with a red flag. That raised a great deal of ill feeling, especially among the Muslim faithful. The authorities to emerge from events on 27 December envisaged another change and I asked what is now happening.

"We have given the matter a great deal of thought," Babrak Karmal replied. "We have consulted the people. We have concluded that the two flags now both represent Afghanistan--the national flag instituted when we gained our independence and which embodies our traditions and the red flag which is a symbol of the revolution. We have therefore decided not to separate them but that they will both be raised on our public buildings as joint emblems of our country."

SECURITY FORCES CHIEF CLAIMS HEADWAY IN PREVENTING UNREST

LD091517 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 2 Apr 80 p 8 LD

[Martine Monod interview with Gen (Samad Azhar), commander in chief of the Afghan security forces in Kabul on 1 April: "We Distinguish Between Counterrevolutionaries and People Who Have Been Misled"]

[Text] Kabul, 1 April--I met with Gen (Samad Azhar), commander in chief of the Afghan security forces, at the beginning of March. [paragraph continues]

He gave me a realistic picture of the situation, pointing out its positive aspects without trying to conceal the negative aspects and he emphasized the need for the government to regain the people's confidence, which had been destroyed by Amin's misuse of authority and persecutions. I met with him again today and asked him how he thinks people's thinking has changed in the past 3 weeks.

(Samad Azhar) is a calm and controlled man who speaks English slowly but fluently and who never raises his voice. He always bases his answers on facts.

"We are gaining ground," he said calmly. "For instance all attempts to launch new strike movements among storekeepers have failed. You saw that at Mazar-e Sharif and it is true of the whole country. Attempts to cause disturbances during the new year celebrations (21 March) also failed. They took place calmly with the religious authorities' cooperation. However, that does not prevent the Western media from inventing anything they like. AFP, to cite just one example, claimed that there were major antigovernment demonstrations in Qandahar and Kabul on 28 March. That is untrue in both cases." I can vouch for Kabul. I was here on 28 March and there was no demonstration of any kind. Moreover the weather was so bad that day that an open-air festival in the municipal stadium organized by the government, the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and the Revolution Council to celebrate National Peasants' Day had to be canceled. The reason the stores were closed was that it was Friday--a holiday in Islamic countries.

"Another positive element," (Samad Azhar) continued, "is the continuing enthusiasm for forming voluntary groups to help the security forces. This is especially true in the Golbahar textile factory and in places like Mir Bachcheh Kut in Kabul Province. At the same time in regions where the government forces have rendered rebel pockets harmless, families who had fled are returning. This is the case in Konarha and Parvan Provinces.... This tendency to return is still in its early stages. Many people are still waiting to make sure that we are not the same as Amin and that we will keep our promises to allow them to live according to their religion and traditional culture. However, the important thing is that this trend has started."

(Samad Azhar), like all the officials I have seen, is sure that the policy followed by the government since the end of December will enable confidence to be restored. However, he does not underestimate the serious nature of the problem still being posed by foreign interference. "This is an undeclared war," he said, "for which Pakistan forms the main base and which illustrates the collusion between the so-called defenders of Islam and American imperialism and China." For (Samad Azhar) those who raise the standard of holy war are not waging a religious struggle.

"While gathering under Islam they are in fact fighting to preserve the privileges of a class whose class interests are linked to imperialism. They are behaving like common bandits, killing whole families, burning schools and cooperatives and practicing blind and destructive terrorism.

"They are receiving increasing amounts of weapons and dollars. However, we are increasingly determined, like our army, our security forces are recovering from the attacks they suffered under Amin. Their exemplary behavior during the riot in Kabul in February demonstrated that. We also think that we are right to continue to distinguish between the real counterrevolutionaries and those who have simply been misled and deceived and to treat both groups accordingly. The ground we have already covered shows us that this is the right path--the one which will lead to the broadest popular union for the consolidation of Afghan democracy."

REPORTAGE CONTINUES ON PHAM VAN DONG VISIT TO NEW DELHI

Gandhi Speech at Luncheon

BK100905 Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 0831 GMT 10 Apr 80 BK

[Text of Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's speech delivered at a lunch she hosted in New Delhi on 9 April in honor of SRV Premier Pham Van Dong]

[Text] Our country feels privileged to play host to Pham Van Dong, premier of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, and distinguished members of his entourage.

For me, it is a personal pleasure. Excellency, you are no stranger. You have been to India before and through years we have been meeting in various forums. We regard you as a friend of India and we hope you think of us as a sincere friend of Vietnam.

Vietnam is not merely name of a country. The world has found a place in the history of human endeavour and has come to symbolise the very spirit of national freedom. President Ho Chi Minh was one of the outstanding personalities of our age, providing leadership of a high calibre in its foresight and sagacity with a rare combination of determination and gentle, sympathetic understanding.

You have shown yourself a worthy successor, inspiring your countrymen and women with that basic quality, confidence in themselves and in their cause. Time and again the Vietnamese people have withstood and overcome challenges from powers far superior to their own military strength. They have demonstrated that the might of arms and modern technology cannot subdue the soul of an indomitable and resolute people.

After liberation and reunification, the Vietnamese leadership and people have brought the same single-minded dedication to the rebuilding of their war-torn country. This endeavour compels the same admiration as did your epic struggle. It also need assistance from friendly countries and international organizations. The developing countries are potentially rich. We need funds to fully utilize our resources. We need peace and stability to be able to bet on with the job. Our two countries are struggling to develop, mainly through our own natural resources and human endowments, keeping intact what is of value in the social, cultural and spiritual heritage of our peoples. India's experiments in planned development have shown some results. Even though our problems are gigantic and there has been opposition at every stage, we have acquired scientific and technological competence to deal with them and to find indigenous solutions. At the same time, we believe that the developing countries should share their skills and resources to stimulate one another's development. We are glad that it has been possible for Vietnam and India to establish a number of joint programmes for our mutual benefit.

The history of the Vietnamese people should have been a lesson for all. Yet the same old policies of rivalry and confrontation continue. Grave problems confront countries of South and Southeast Asia. They must meet these challenges themselves. They must reassert their right to conduct their affairs without outside interference. This right should be accepted and honoured by all. Too long have we put up with foreign influences and interference. It is time that we are left free of such presences, free from induction of arms, free from attempts at destabilisation.

India and Vietnam belong to the nonaligned movement. We do not shirk hard choices or their consequences. The recent events in our neighbourhood strikingly underline the continuing soundness of the principles of nonalignment, especially the importance of sovereignty, territorial integrity, noninterference and peaceful coexistence.

The present crisis can be resolved only through peaceful discussions. We are in consultation with our neighbours and other interested countries concerning the situation that has developed in our region. We must evolve coordinated responses to help in bringing about conditions which would reduce suspicions and apprehensions of encirclement. The task is seemingly intractable, but we are determined to persevere in our efforts on behalf of peace, for the alternative is too grim to contemplate.

I cannot but remark on double standards that are being applied. Those who are expressing horror at events in Afghanistan were conspicuously silent when outside forces entered your own country not so long ago. The name of freedom is invoked to buttress some of most unfree personalities and regimes. I hope that the peoples of South and Southeast Asia will be able to take courageous and wise decisions singly and jointly so as to re-establish a climate of cooperation in our area.

Your visit at the present time has enabled us to exchange views on important international issues and to strengthen our existing close and friendly bilateral relations in the political, economic and cultural fields and also to work together to promote a larger cuase of world peace.

Pham Van Dong Speech

For the text of SRV Premier Pham Van Dong's speech at this luncheon on 9 April, as carried by Hanoi VNA, see page K7 of the Vietnam Section of the 10 April Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT.

Agreement on Scientific Cooperation

BK100302 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 10 Apr 80 BK

[Text] India and Vietnam have signed an agreement to develop and strengthen bilateral cooperation in science and technology and agriculture research. Documents to this effect were exchanged between Prof M.G.K. Menon, secretary, Department of Science and Technology, and Prof Le Khac, acting chairman of the State Commission for Science and Technology of Vietnam, in New Delhi yesterday. The two countries also signed an agreement on cooperation in the cultural field covering education, art, media and sports.

PHAM VAN DONG BEGINS 2-DAY KASHMIR VISIT

BK100744 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0730 GMT 10 Apr 80 BK

[Text] Vietnam Prime Minister Pham Van Dong has arrived in Srinagar from New Delhi on a 2-day visit to the Kashmir Valley. He was received at the airport by chief Minister Sheikh Abdullah, his cabinet colleagues and state officials.

Earlier, he was given a warm and ceremonial send off at the Delhi airport. He was seen off by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, External Affairs Minister Narasimha Rao, senior officials, a large number of diplomats and others. He also inspected a guard of honor presented by a contingent from the three defense services. On his way back to Hanoi he will also visit Lucknow and Allahabad.

CSSR FOREIGN MINISTER CHNOUPEK ARRIVES ON 5-DAY VISIT

BK091645 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 9 Apr 80 BK

[Text] Foreign Minister of Czechoslovakia Bohuslav Chnoupek arrived in New Delhi a short while ago on a 5-day official visit. Chnoupek was received at the airport by External Affairs Minister Narasimha Rao. He will have talks tomorrow on bilateral and international subjects. Chnoupek will also call on Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi.

GANDHI INTERVIEWED ON SOUTH ASIA, MIDDLE EAST PROBLEM

LD100937 Paris AN-NAHAR AL-'ARABI WA AD-DUWALI in Arabic 7-13 Apr pp 28-32 LD

[Interview granted by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi to Fadya ash-Sharqawi in New Delhi--date not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] Your coming to power, Mrs Gandhi, coincided with the outbreak of tension in the north of India; the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, the crisis in Iran and the change in the Western view of Pakistan. How do you view developments in South Asia and how will the Indian Government deal with this situation?

[Answer] For many years after independence India worked independently for disarmament and peace. The nonalined movement, which my father established in collaboration with President Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir and Marshal Tito, prompted those who were preoccupied with our own problems, such as poverty, backwardness and modernizing our countries, to devote all their time to tackling these problemsa and to avoid becoming involved in struggles or conflicts between major powers. We also felt that in order to be independent we had to be free in evaluating each event in light of its own circumstances and of our national interest as well as in accordance with our appraisal of world peace.

We felt that conflict between the two blocs would pose a danger to the world, especially to the small, poor and developing countries. Therefore, we have worked for disarmament and the promotion of detente. In the seventies we strongly welcomed a world policy which seemed to be progressing toward peace, but this progress eventually stopped because of the attitude of the NATO alliance and the West. I also believe that the other party also contributed to this situation, for today we feel that we have begun to go back to the cold war climate.

As far as we are concerned we deemed it appropriate not to condemn the presence of Soviet military forces in Afghanistan because we feel that the Afghan people must solve their own problems independently. I believe that the Afghans are genuine nationalist citizens. But at the same time we see the reality of the situation in that foreign intervention by other parties in our area has actually taken place. We have also warned that the Soviet Union is bound to react to protect what it considers its own interests. Our main interest now is to prevent this cold war from developing into a hot war, which would be very bad, especially for this area.

[Question] Do you believe that a third world war will break out?

[Answer] I sincerely hope that this will not happen.

[Question] What is your opinion of the U.S. arming of Pakistan, which analysts believe is a challenge to India?

[Answer] We do not want to prevent Pakistan from obtaining its requirements in terms of arms for self-defense. But our experience has only shown that every time the Pakistanis receive arms from the United States they use them against us. Also heavy arming encourages the militarists there to become more inflexible; it also encourages those people --civilians or military--who do not favor normal relations with us. For this reason we believe that bringing in arms will destabilize the area because it will drive us toward an arms race, which would make us deviate from our basic objectives--namely, facing our economic problems.

[Question] How are your relations with China?

[Answer] Even our relations with Pakistan are not very bad because we are making extensive efforts to strengthen friendship and consolidate the steps we have already taken following the agreements between us and Pakistan. The same thing goes for China, despite its old attacks on us. We have sought to consolidate friendship with it. We were the only country, with the probable exception of its own friends like Albania, who supported China's entry to the United Nations. I was the first to take preliminary steps to normalize relations, exchange ambassadors and improve trade and other relations with it.

We believe in friendship with all our neighbors because we believe it is necessary. We also believe that Asia must form a more cohesive front at the level of international affairs.

[Question] All politicians believe that Mrs Gandhi should play a major role in the nonalinement policy, especially after Tito's death. What is your opinion on this and what are your plans in this regard, particularly since you were the first to call at one of the nonalined conferences for actual and not theoretical nonalinement and especially now that nonalinement is passing through a crisis?

[Answer] We have no positive proposals, unfortunately, the nonalined movement has weakened in the past years since new currents, tensions and influences have been introduced to it. When I was last prime minister and Bandaranaike was in office we sought to concentrate our efforts on drawing public political attention to the economic field, so that in the event of a move in the international field we would be able to advance concrete proposals for strengthening relations between countries through the aid that they could offer one another to enable us to keep away from the influence of the big and rich countries. This is because the stronger we are, the more independent and more capable of raising our voice we become. But unfortunately the nonalined movement is weak at present, especially after the emergence of new elements. I do not know what effective role I have to play, but nevertheless the nonalined movement is still important and very necessary, especially in the present conditions. In fact, it is the only movement capable of saving the world from a third world war, which would be a catastrophe for all humanity.

[Question] It appears that European policy is trying to find a solution to the Middle East problem. This is evident from President Giscard d'Estaing's call during his visit to the Gulf for recognition of the Palestinian people's right to self-determination. Did you play a role in this, since d'Estaing visited India before going to the Gulf? How do you view the solution to the Middle East problem?

[Answer] Our attitude is always the same. That is we still support the Palestinian people's just demands and believe that Israel must withdraw from the occupied territories. We have not changed but I believe that France has changed its attitude slightly and its policy toward the Middle East has become almost similar to ours. I do not think that this matter was discussed in detail with President Giscard d'Estaing when he visited India unless the Indian foreign minister discussed it with him. I believe that he stated his views and we stated ours.

[Question] How in your opinion should the Palestinian problem be solved following the failure of the "Camp David" policy?

[Answer] As you know, the Arabs are divided on this matter. I do not know how a solution can be found unless the parties take effective steps and look at the problem more realistically, because there will not be a solution unless it is accepted by the Arab countries.

[Question] Do you believe that the Islamic tide which is growing stronger daily poses a danger to India?

[Answer] I do not believe so, but I only hope that this tide will not push the people to look backward because the world is changing rapidly in various fields, be it science, technology or whatever. If a society cuts itself off from progress the consequences will be serious.

[Question] You are accused of dictatorship.

[Answer] The various committees that were set up after I left office to investigate me tried various means to find something or another that would convict me of dictatorship, but they failed. I believe that it is the Janata Party and not me that has dictatorial tendencies. This was proved not only when it was in power but also before that when some of its members were in our party and later joined Janata. These dictatorial tendencies exist in some other Indian provinces.

[Question] In your diaries you mention that the CIA was behind the expulsion of Sukarno from power and that it has distorted your image and your son's image.

[Answer] The source of distortion was not the CIA alone, because other foreign elements also took part. I am not the only one who knows this. There are many examples in the world: in Latin America, in Asia and in Africa. They have interfered in one country after another in order to remove persons they do not like and to use rulers who are more flexible and chameleon-like as well as more amenable to their ideas, views and policies.

COURT DISMISSES CASE AGAINST GANDHI, TWO OTHERS

BK091705 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 9 Apr 80 BK

[Text] The case against Mrs Indira Gandhi and two others--R.K. Dhawan and D. Sen, former director of the CBI [Central Bureau of Investigation]--was dismissed in New Delhi today by additional chief metropolitan magistrate S.N. Aggarwal.

In this case for alleged harassment of four officials of the Directorate General of Technical Development, Mrs Gandhi was expelled by the earlier Lok Sabha as a member of Parliament and was ordered to be imprisoned in Tehar jail. Dhawan and Sen were also imprisoned.

The magistrate has given the findings that it is neither in the interest of justice nor otherwise fair to condone the delay in filing the case. He said that without commenting on the political wisdom and propriety or, lack of them, in launching the present charge sheet, he is in complete agreement with the contention of advocate Bhardwaz that the case is helplessly barred by time and, secondly, the court could not take cognition of the findings because there was no complaint by the court itself which had dealt with the judicial proceedings of the case.

After discussing the supreme court decision of 1979, he said that for want of a proper complaint from the court concerned, the CBI case was not maintainable in the court.

The magistrate expressed the view that there is no ground to condone the delay and take cognition of the case. He, therefore, ordered that the proceedings against Mrs Gandhi and others be dismissed and dropped.

VICE PRESIDENT HIDAYATULLAH ADMITTED TO HOSPITAL

BK100323 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 9 Apr 80 BK

[Excerpt] Vice President Hidayatullah has been admitted to the Ahmedabad civil hospital following indisposition. According to a medical bulletin issued at 1600 this afternoon, the vice president, who had complained of giddiness in the morning, was examined by a panel of doctors headed by Doctor O.P. Gupta. He is feeling much better now. He has, however, been shifted to intensive care unit of the hospital. According to the bulletin the vice president will require rest for a (?few) days.

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES JOIN DEMONSTRATIONS IN ASSAM

BK100924 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 10 Apr 80 BK

[Text] In Assam, normal work in state and central government offices and undertakings including banks was disrupted today when their employees came out of their offices and joined the agitation on the foreigners issue and courted arrest. In Gauhati, a demonstration was held before the deputy commissioner's office. A number of students also took part in the demonstration. Reports of similar demonstrations have also been received from other parts of the state. Reports reaching Gauhati said that the demonstrations were peaceful.

NORTHEASTERN STATES GOVERNOR EXPLAINS ARMY ALERT IN ASSAM

BK091721 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 9 Apr 80

[Text] Governor of the northeastern states L.P. Singh has said that the main purpose of alerting the army in Assam is to put down communal violence. He was talking to newsmen at the Calcutta airport today on his way to Gauhati from Delhi. He said the entire state administration concern with law and order is working directly under the governor's instruction to maintain communal peace.

Asked about the proposed change of the base from 1971 to 1967 to identify the foreigners in Assam, Singh said he had made a suggestion to the central governor and to those who have been agitating in Assam with a hope that this could offer a solution to the problem acceptable to both sides.

AGHA SHAHI COMMENTS ON IRAN, AFGHANISTAN, OTHER ISSUES

BK091649 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 9 Apr 80 BK

[Text] Pakistan has expressed concern over the situation arising out of a more serious turn which has taken place in relations between the United States and Iran and has reaffirmed its solidarity with Iran. This was stated by adviser on foreign affairs Agha Shahi while talking to newsmen in Islamabad this afternoon.

He made it clear that Pakistan is firmly opposed to the use of force against Iran from any quarter. In this connection, he also recalled the resolution adopted at the extraordinary session of the foreign ministers of the Islamic Conference expressing solidarity with the Islamic revolution in Iran and its opposition to outside pressure being brought to bear on Iran.

About Afghanistan, he drew attention to Pakistan's repeated calls for the creation of conditions in Afghanistan which would permit the voluntary return of nearly 700,000 Afghan refugees in safety and honor. The adviser on foreign affairs expressed deep concern at the lack of progress in this direction. He warned that the situation is now assuming more dangerous proportions, the repercussions of which would be felt far beyond the borders of Afghanistan.

Agha Shahi said the massive buildup of superpower forces in the region have heightened the risk of confrontation between them and constituted a potential threat to peace.

He said the next foreign ministers meeting of the Islamic Conference must give serious thought to devising measures to defuse this dangerous and tension-ridden situation. These measures could include the concept of creating a regional zone of peace, free of superpower rivalry. He said the Gulf states have already delcared that the defense of the Gulf and sea lanes is their own responsibility.

The adviser on foreign affairs said Pakistan is prepared to explore the possibility of the Islamic Conference's initiating a move for a wider-based effort in this direction consistent with the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the countries of the region.

Concerning the major issues due to come up before the meeting of foreign ministers of the Islamic Conference next month, he said the recent developments in the region had lent added urgency to the just settlement of the Middle East problem.

Agha Shahi said the highest priority must continue to be given to the issues of the right of self-determination of the Palestinian people and their right to establish their sovereign and independent state. He affirmed that Pakistan is more determined than ever before to secure a just and equitable solution to this problem which continues to pose a major threat to world peace.

He said the recent establishment of Jewish settlements in occupied Arab territories in disregard of international law and the UN resolutions had aroused greater indignation in the Islamic world. He said the restoration of Jerusalem to the Arabs and Muslim sovereignty remained the central issue facing the Islamic Conference. Forcible occupation and expropriation of Arab land in Jerusalem by Israelis and desecration of Islamic holy places called for more effective measures than have been hitherto adopted.

The adviser on foreign affairs welcomed the achievement of independence by Zimbabwe under the leadership of Prime Minister Mugabe. He said that following this historic event the Islamic Conference and the world community must redouble their efforts for eradication of the last vestiges of colonialism, racism and apartheid from Namibia and South Africa.

AGHA SHAHI SAYS AFGHAN REFUGEES NUMBER 700,000

WA092302 London REUTER in English 2244 GMT 9 Apr 80 WA

[Text] Islamabad, Pakistan, 9 April, REUTER--The number of Afghan refugees in Pakistan has increased to nearly 700,000 after the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, Pakistani foreign affairs adviser Agha Shahi said today.

Mr Shahi said Pakistan repeatedly has called for the creation of conditions in Afghanistan which would permit the "voluntary return of the nearly 700,000 Afghan refugees in safety and honor."

Pakistani President Ziaul Haq said last week there were 675,000 Afghan refugees in Pakistan.

DAWN VIEWS BANI-SADR STATEMENT ON TIES WITH PAKISTAN

BK100945 Karachi DAWN in English 7 Apr 80 p 9 BK

[Editorial: "Need for a New Framework"]

[Text] President Bani-Sadr's statement emphasising the need for extending mutual cooperation and understanding between Iran and Pakistan for the preservation of their territorial independence and sovereignty is of great significance. Not that friendly bilateral ties between the two countries are not of long standing, but a new framework for these relations has yet to be created between post-revolution Iran and Pakistan. The common bonds of culture, faith and historical experience and the similarity of geopolitical compulsions have drawn the people of Iran and Pakistan very close together over the decades irrespective of their political and economic institutions. In fact, the Iranian Revolution has fired the imagination of the people of Pakistan and been a source of inspiration to them. They hold the revolutionary leadership in great respect, especially for its role in overthrowing tyranny, establishing a forward-looking Islamic state and releasing the country from the chains of external domination. If revolutionary Iran no longer recognises the validity of the framework within which the two countries have previously cooperated, it is quite understandable. Some of them, such as CENTO, have now been rejected by both countries. But this hardly detracts from the need of close bilateral cooperation between Islamabad and Tehran, of which both the capitals are fully aware. Even after the revolutionary government took over the reins of power in Iran, it reiterated on different occasions its interest in sustaining and strengthening its friendship with Pakistan. The latest call for mutual cooperation is important because it comes from an elected head of state and at a time when Iran is in the process of stabilising its political institutions. Once the directions of Iran's relations with Pakistan have been mapped and their basic guidelines laid down, it is to be hoped that an institutional framework for these relations will be worked out, so that their bilateral bonds are strengthened even further.

President Bani-Sadr's statement is important in another context. He speaks of cooperation between Iran and Pakistan in preserving their sovereignty and territorial integrity but independently of the control of the two superpowers. In the changed international and strategic environment in the Persian Gulf region, and given the new foreign policy orientations of post-revolutionary Iran, any cooperation between Tehran and Islamabad will obviously have to be on a new basis. Although Pakistan had, its membership of CENTO notwithstanding, sought to strike a balance in its relations with the big powers and followed the non-aligned line in its foreign policy, Iran under the deposed shah was promoting the interest of one superpower in the region. [paragraph continues]

With both the countries now firmly committed to following the course of non-alignment, their independent stance should facilitate cooperation between them, especially in meeting their security needs. This independent stance must rest on the secure foundation of self-reliance which Islam fosters. Bascially, their perception of international developments in the region are identical, although the course they have adopted are not so because no effort has been made to work out a coordinated approach. But once the institutional framework for cooperation has been drawn up, it is obvious that the two countries will find themselves in a position to coordinate their policies on the bilateral and regional levels.

PRESIDENT HAQ ADDRESSES ARTILLERY OFFICERS, SOLDIERS

BK101054 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 10 Apr 80 BK

[Text] President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq has said the armed forces are firmly committed to safeguard the country's sovereignty and integrity and ready for any sacrifice for its defense. Addressing the officers and jawans [soldiers] at the artillery center at Atak shortly after his arrival from Rawalpindi, he said he was confident that the 75 million people of Pakistan with their determination will protect it against any challenge to its sovereignty.

The president called on the people to be united in view of the situation obtaining in the region and said if the nation is united no power can cast an evil eye on Pakistan.

The president paid tributes to the vital and decisive role played by the artillery in the defense of the country and said they would be able to discharge their sacred task better if they are fully confident of the ideology of Pakistan.

The president said the government was also fully aware of the problems of the armed forces and everything possible was being done within the constraints of national resources. He said when resources improved, everyone could share the benefit.

The president complimented the officers and jawans on their high standard of skill and urged them to enhance further their professional capabilities. Later, the president addressed the (?artillery) commander.

BHUTTO'S DAUGHTER SPEAKS TO NEWSMEN ON FUTURE PLANS

BK090939 Hong Kong AFP in English 0854 GMT 9 Apr 80 BK

[Text] Karachi, 9 Apr (AFP)--Miss Benazir Bhutto, daughter of the executed former Prime Minister Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto, said here today she and her mother Begum Nusrat Bhutto had no intention of defying the martial law ban on political activities in the country.

Talking informally to representatives of the foreign press at her late father's villa, Benazir Bhutto said she and her mother had been out of touch with the current affairs during the last 6 months of house detention.

Both women were held under detention at the late Bhutto's ancestral home Al-Murtuza in Larkana town, 300 miles north of here, since October 16 last year for allegedly endangering public peace and creating hatred among the people against the military regime. They were released from detention last night.

Asked about her future plans, the 28-year-old Oxford educated Miss Benazir said: "First of all I will have to do a lot of serious thinking. We need to be briefed by our friends of the present situation in the country and abroad."

Replying to a question whether she and her mother would defy the martial law ban on political activities, Benazir said "as you know, all political parties are banned and so is any form of political activity. So the question of taking part in politics in the present circumstances does not arise."

She added: "But I am trying to formulate my ideas. I am thinking of setting up a non-political academy which might hold seminars and symposia on the life and work of my father. "The proposed academy would also encourage research on the late Mr Bhutto's ideas on art and culture and other matters.

Miss Benazir Bhutto said her family would like to build a befitting mausoleum for former Prime Minister Bhutto in Larkana.

Asked whether she had done any writing work during her detention, Benazir Bhutto said she wanted to do so, but did not have the facilities to collect material for writing. "We were allowed to have only four Pakistani newspapers, but no foreign journal or magazine."

About her health, Benazir said she and her mother had been doing physical exercises to keep fit. But her mother had been suffering from low blood pressure.

"We were passing our time doing gardening, farming and house work at my ancestral home during the detention period," she said.

Replying to a question, Miss Benazir said she was not afraid of being arrested again, nor had her views on the national and international affairs changed during the detention.

Questioned about her views on the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, Benazir Bhutto said "I do not have enough information to comment on this sensitive matter. Moreover, it would be wrong for me to speak on this subject without consulting my friends."

She added that the alleged foreign intervention in Pakistan's internal affairs in 1977 had its reaction in the neighbouring countries like Iran, Afghanistan and India.

BRIEFS

NEW OIL WELL--The first oil well at Adi in Jhelum district went into production today. It will produce about 2,000 barrels of crude oil a day saving about 200 million rupees foreign exchange annually. Inaugurating the production this morning was Federal Minister for Petroleum and Natural Resources Lt Gen F.A. Chishti. He said that after the well at (Mial) this was the second oil well which had gone into production, saving about 400 million rupees in foreign exchange annually. [Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 30 Mar 80 BK]

RICE EXPORT--Pakistan exported rice worth $354.57 million during the first 9 months of the current financial year. Official sources said that the revised rice export target of $438 million for the current year is likely to be met. [Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 5 Apr 80 BK]

WHEAT FOR AFGHAN REFUGEES--Islamabad, 2 Apr (AFP)--France has given 5,000 tons of wheat for Afghan refugees in Pakistan, sources in the United Nations mission here said today. The wheat is worth $1.25 million. So far, the world food plan has sent wheat and other basic necessities worth $11.5 million to the estimated 650,000 Afghan refugees in that country. [Text] [Hong Kong AFP in English 1527 GMT 2 Apr 80 BK]

NEPAL

COMMUNIST LEADER CALLS FOR DISSOLUTION OF GOVERNMENT

BK091558 Hong Kong AFP in English 1510 GMT 9 Apr 80 BK

[By Kedar Man Singh]

[Text] Katmandu, 9 Apr (AFP)--The leader of Nepal's pro-Moscow outlawed Communist Party, Dr Keshar Jung Rayamajhi, today called for the dissolution of the government. Addressing a press conference here, Dr Rayamajhi also reiterated his demands for an amnesty for 250 politicians before the May 2 Nepalese referendum. "A neutral government is essential now for ensuring that the proposed referendum is held in a free, fair and impartial manner as the king wishes," he said.

About 7.2 million Nepalese of 21 years and older go to the polls on May 2, to choose between the multi-party system and the partyless Panchayat system on the basis of adult universal suffrage.

Dr Rayamajhi said that the "freedom of speech, freedom of press and freedom of holding public meetings" enjoyed by 13.4 million Nepalese to express their grievances against the system, should be continued.

He described the remaining three weeks before the referendum as the "golden period" in Nepalese history which would pave the way for the future political system of the kingdom. The democratic right given to the public by the kind in his May 24 (1979) speech should not be suspended. Rather it should continue as a fully-fledged democratic right so that the political parties could function, Dr Rayamajhi added. To achieve these objectives there should be a joint front of all the multi-party workers and leaders so that they could create a force to have the multi-party win the referendum, he said.

He guessed that about 80 percent of the eligible voters of the urban and low land Terai areas bordering India would participate in the referendum and was fully confident of the victory of the multi-party camp.

While explaining the deteroriating economic condition and law and order situation, he went one step further to propose a "coalition government after the multi-party victory in the referendum". This coalition government comprising the representatives of both multi-party camp and the Panchayat camp, could work to improve the bad economy of the country, law and order, and develop suitable infrastructure for the general election for the legislative assembly. "The rights which we have been enjoying might be taken back if the multi-party looses in the referendum," Dr Rayamajhi said.

Meanwhile, the first factional clash between partyless Panchayat and the multi-party supporters at Sankhu 40 kilometres north east of Katmandu resulted in one dead and three others sustaining injuries. This incident occurred at the home town of home minister Jog Meher Shrestha, the pillar of the present 21 member council of ministers headed by Premier S.B. Shapa. When the dead body was taken to the hospital for cremation last night anti-multi-party slogans were raised.

If the government could not handle this problem it might create an unpleasant situation before the referendum in other areas also, observers said. Students belonging to pro-Moscow, pro-Beijing and pro-Democratic factions have issued separate statements appealing to their colleagues to abstain from clashes and go to different districts for the election campaign in support of the multi-party camps. The Tribhuvan University has decided to suspend classes just five days before the final date of the referendum. This was strongly opposed by other students. The three student factions were responsible for bringing about the present political situation by launching a seven week-long, nation-wide students agitation demanding political rights among other things last summer.

DEVELOPMENTS CONCERNING U.S. RELATIONS, HOSTAGES

Student Statement 109 Threatening Hostages

LD092040 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2005 GMT 9 Apr 80 LD

[Text] According to a report of the central news bureau, the Muslim student followers of the imam's policy issued their 109th statement in connection with severing relations between Iran and America. It is as follows:

In the name of God, the crusher of oppressors. Valiant and fighting nation of Iran: your children in the den of espionage are still steadfast in their convenant. Now, once again, in your presence we draw the attention of the honorable American nation and we openly warn the criminal American Government that if the slightest military attack is carried out against Iranian soil, we will destroy the spy hostages together with the building in which they reside. Then we will hurry to take part in the face-to-face battle agains the great satan along with the rest of our fighting brothers and sisters, and we are confident that victory will be ours.

[Signed] Muslim student followers of the iman's policy.

Returning Diplomats To Receive Welcome

LD091934 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1711 GMT 9 Apr 80 LD

[Text] According to a report by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran, a group of Iranian diplomats working at diplomatic missions of the Islamic Republic of Iran in the United States, who have been forced to leave that country following the breaking of diplomatic relations between Iran and the United States, will arrive in Tehran at about midnight tonight.

The honorable inhabitants of Tehran, by welcoming these sons of the homeland who are returning into the midst of their militant sisters and brothers, will tonight express their joy at the severance of relations with the arch-satan and also their revulsion at its stratagems.

Diplomats Return

LD100302 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0230 GMT 10 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Following the severance of diplomatic relations between Iran and the United States, the Iranian diplomats who resided in America arrived at Mehrabad Airport at 0010. Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh, Bishop Hilarion Capucci and a number of foreign Ministry officials, as well as thousands of people who had assembled hours before at the airport, welcomed these diplomats with the shouts of "Death to America."

'Ali Agha Interview

LD100612 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 10 Apr 80 LD

[Unidentified correspondent's interview with 'Ali Agha, the Iranian charge d'affaires in the United States at Mehrabad Airport in Tehran on diplomats return to Tehran on 10 April--recorded]

[Excerpts] [Question] Mr Agha, although you are very tired, I would like to ask you some questions. My first question is: Now that you have returned, what will be the position of the students and others who remain in the United States?

[Answer] [Word indistinct] a person has been appointed with the approval of the Iranian Foreign Ministry, and, of course, we introduced him to the U.S. State Department, which accepted this person to work as liaison between Iran and the embassy that the Iranian overnment will introduce to the U.S. State Department to look after the affairs of Iranian citizens, properties and Iranian interests. This person will play a largely transitional role. It is possible that later we may make use of this person at the embassy that is taking charge of our affairs. But they have informed us on paper that this person will be able to continue his work until 15 April.

[Question] Mr Carter always talks about human rights and such similar matters. Do you not think that the cancellation of the visas which you were given would by itself be a violation of human rights?

[Answer] [Words indistinct] you know that they are really angry; they are angry because, we, so to speak, have dealt a very major blow at their dignity. You know that the prestige of the superpowers symbolizes the greatest part of their power. The (?writer) Hasanein Haykal once said that if the small countries pressure the superpowers and ask them for this and that and play with them like a football, then nothing would be left of them. This is precisely what our nation has done, thanks to the extraordinary leadership that it enjoys. The blow which has been inflicted on the U.S. dignity is, in my view, greater than any economic or other blows. This is why they are very angry. Hence, the way it reacted regarding visas [words indistinct]. When the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor, their ambassador was merely told to leave within 24 hours, and the rest of the staff were given 2 weeks' time. Although we have a lady among us who suffers from cancer, she is the (?wife of a staff member), or, for example, a 12-day-old child is with us, these are not issues that they care about, whereas about the hostages here, we always hear that [words indistinct]. They were recently shown that they were well treated and accorded extremely courteous treatment. However, they have reached the limits of their wrath.

I hope that we will realize the value of this major blessing and that we will come out of this state of anger and nervousness that has befallen us and realize what we should do and then work at the contents of our society and the political and economic revolution, and so on. I am confident that we will be victorious. Hitherto our victory, pardon me, has been manifested in rubbing the American nose in the dust and has been an unprecedented one. Even in its defeat in Vietnam, America was not humiliated in this way, was not slighted so and its stability shaken. We ought to appreciate this blessing. We ought to pay attention as to how the oppressed countries look at us. The hope that has been created in their hearts has really been created in the hearts of the people whether they are Muslims or non-Muslims.

[Question] Really, what do the people themselves think without government pressure?

[Answer] Allow me to give you an example. You know that in the course of this, so to speak, hostage incident, we received over 2 million letters in the embassy. Out of this 2 million letters, we replied to nearly 270,000. Most of those we received, I must say, had no address. We replied personally to 20,000 and 250,000 were letters whose text was prepared in advance [words indistinct]. When we replied, they wrote to us again, and very clearly, in their sentiments and judgments, a very deep analysis could be seen over the Iranian-American issues so much so that later they invited the embassy and us to go to universities, schools and so on to speak.

I am of the belief that even those who do not know the issues between Iran and America, they overtly and covertly have indicated that they are in the wrong, America is to blame, and that most of the crisis has a political aspect. It is these political pressures which have induced their leaders to make decisions which are imperatively even against the principles of their own laws.

Salimi on Effects of Embargo

LD081235 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0939 GMT 8 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Dear listeners, as reported on today's news in connection with the breaking of diplomatic relations with Iran by America, the U.S. President has announced that all U.S. exports to Iran will be stopped--a measure which was approved by 10 members of the UN Security Council but was vetoed by the USSR--and that America will impose economic sanctions against Iran. On this subject we bring you an interview with 'Reza Salimi, the minister of finance and economic affairs:

[Begin recording] There is nothing new in the decision on economic sanctions. Economic sanctions were more or less imposed after the revolution, when Iran did not obey the superpowers. But we can stand on our own feet and yesterday in the meeting for the budget Dr Sheybani, the minister of agriculture, gave an assurance to all members that we have no shortages of foodstuffs and that our domestic production is sufficient to fill our needs. About other necessities, it is not only America who produces our needed materials; there are other countries in the world which will meet our needs and fortunately we are not short of cash, so there is nothing to worry about. Also, we can obtain all our necessities over land routes, if we cannot obtain them via the water. [end recording]

Regarding anxiety across the country of possible shortages and shortages of other public necessities, the minister of finance and economic affairs said:

[Begin recording] This worry is baseless, because there are enough foodstuffs and enough materials to be consumed in the country [as heard], and based on the assurance of the minister of agriculture, I do not think that our compatriots should worry or be afraid of a decision made by a country. At the time of the late Dr Mosaddeq, the situation was much worse, but then fortunately not only did our economy blossom but our exports increased and for the first time in our history our exports were more than our imports. Thus, there are no grounds for worry. [end recording]

Further Salimi Comment

LD090415 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 8 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Following America's break of relations with Iran, the PARS NEWS AGENCY today contacted some economic officials in the country and sought their views. 'Reza Salimi, the minister of finance and economic affairs, said: [read by announcer]

Carter's recent speech will not be such a blow to our economy for in recent months, because of the existing differences, our country has not purchased much from America. He said: Today a delegation from East Germany met with me concerning technical, economic and agricultural cooperation and we hope that we will in the future have cooperation with East Germany and other countries that have maintained an attitude of equality with us. With regard to spare parts, fortunately our industries are ready for production. Of course, we have a trivial shortage regarding technicians and we hope to provide these necessities from countries that are not under the American pressure. It is possible that we may need some goods and materials that we cannot for the time being provide within the country but there are other countries which are ready to cooperate with us in this matter.

In Carter's statements, there is no discussion of an economic embargo. But even if he imposes an economic embargo, Iranian imports are not limited to the sea route. Fortunately, Iran can establish contact with the outside world by way of the north, east and west.

The minister of finance and economic affairs concluded: I hope that my compatriots will not let themselves become anxious over the situation that has come about and that they will produce their necessities within the country through their efforts and cooperation.

'Reza Esfahani, the deputy minister of agriculture and rural development, said in this connection: Carter's threat is not an extraordinary issue. Notwithstanding some people who imagine this to be a very important issue, if Carter were able to do all the things that he says he will, he would have already carried them out. Carter says: We might ban what is related to food and foodstuffs. He had said this before. This is not an issue for a nation that has been such difficulties and calamities. If we had nothing to eat, we might face difficulties but, thanks be to God, we are a country that grows food and we have bread to eat. Hence Carter's threats create no issue for us. Production within the country can render us independent from America and other superpowers.

'Reza Esfahani said: According to our research, which is very accurate, this year we will have 1.5 times the wheat produced last year, and this is the minimum because we will have much more in some places. He also said: The imam's important message regarding jihad prepares the people to stand against all bullies and threats. Of course, a state of alert does not mean that a war is to take place.

Oil Cut Off to Countries Supporting Sanctions

OW081234 Paris AFP in English 1231 GMT 8 Apr 80 OW

[Text] Tehran, April 8 (AFP)--Oil Minister 'Ali Akbar Mo'infar told newsmen here today that Iran "will not hesitate to halt oil deliveries to any country which supports the United States and declares sanctions against us."

He said, in answer to a question, that Iran would be following a decision taken last November 14.

Mo'infar Comment

JN082057 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 8 Apr 80 JN

[Text] Oil Minister Mo'infar said that Carter's decision to sever diplomatic relations between the United States and Iran has increased the Iranian people's solidarity and cohesion.

In a press interview, Mo'infar stressed that if other states friendly with the United States try to impose pressures on us, then our answer to them will be the same by which we faced the United States.

Mo'infar said that Iranian oil production during the past 4 days was 3.5 million [Tehran International Service in Arabic at 0600 GMT on 9 April rebroadcast this item using the figure 2.5 million] barrels per day. He added that regarding the oil industry's spare parts, Iran will guarantee these parts from countries other than the U.S.

Mo'infar touched on the hostages issue and said that he personally is of the opinion that the United States must make concessions in return for the release of the hostages.

Supply Purchasing in W Europe

WA091527 London REUTER in English 1401 GMT 9 Apr 80 WA

[By Tom Heneghan]

[Text] Vienna, April 9, REUTER--Iran has begun making purchases across Western Europe of goods that could be hit by a trade embargo against Tehran, the Iranian Embassy said today. Embassy spokesman Mozaffer Nesaburi said in an interview that the operation, which began early this week, would concentrate on purchases of food and spare parts from neutral and non-aligned countries.

He said he did not expect many countries to follow Washington's call for support of the tightened U.S. embargo announced by President Carter on Monday. The embargo covers all trade with Iran except small shipments of food and medicine.

"We have taken this step to counteract the embargo launched by the United States," Mr Nesaburi said. "We are concerned with expanding our trade contacts with neutral and non-aligned states."

Iran would certainly be able to buy whatever it needed on world markets despite U.S. pressure for its allies to join the boycott, he said. "We believe that not all European countries will join in," he added.

The spokesman said Iran's trade relations were especially good with Austria, France and the Scandinavian countries.

He declined to give details of the purchases Iran planned to make, saying only that they would cover goods needed for everyday use.

Mr Nesaburi said Iran chose to launch the purchase plan in Vienna because of Tehran's good trade relations with Austria.

Josef Meisl, head of the Foreign Trade Department of the Austrian Trade Ministry, said Austria neither could nor would stop the Iranian Embassy from purchasing embargoed goods in Austria or financing them through Austrian banks. But he added that the purchase plan would be difficult to carry through since Iran had lost many of the trade links built up under the former shah.

Qotbzadeh Economic Blockade 'Impracticable'

LD091946 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1709 GMT 9 Apr 80 LD

[Text] In an interview with our correspondent today, Sadeq Qotbzadeh, minister of foreign affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran, said: The U.S. severance of relations with Iran is more indicative of U.S. domestic problems and of the campaign for the U.S. Presidential elections. From the international standpoint it will not have the least effect on us.

Qotbzadeh added: Technically speaking, an economic blockade of Iran is impracticable, and while the United States is for the first time angry with all its being and does not know what to do, we are maintaining complete coolness.

In another part of the interview, the minister of foreign affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran said: The Iraqi Government undoubtedly can be overthrown. The As-Sadat and Saddam Husayn regimes are, in essence, the same; our opinion about the Egyptian and Iraqi regimes is the same.

Qotbzadeh emphasized: If any country wants to claim a single inch of our soil, we will revive our past claims pertaining to that country.

Majles Deputies-Elect on Hostages

LD091457 Tehran ETTELA'AT in Persian 6 Apr 80 pp 1, 2 LD

[Unattributed report: "12 Majles Deputies Give Their Views on Hostages"]

[Text] The imam has assigned the final decision on the hostages to the Majles and the nation's representatives. On the other hand, a group of these Majles representatives have been elected with absolute majorities, and if there is no change in the position as regards the elections and these results, and if the views of the seven-man team [investigating allegations of fraud] have no effect on the elections, the views of these deputies will give some indication of the views of the future Majles as a whole.

We have held discussions on this topic with several Majles deputies (from Tehran and the provinces) and we have sought their views, which can be read below. It must be noted that in some ways this inquiry can be regarded as having been carried out using a statistical cross-section. The Majles deputies gave differing views on the hostages, and these views will of course undergo change before the Majles begins to function and is ready to make a decision on the hostages in the light of conditions and the prevailing political atmosphere, however, what follows is a sample of the views of the deputies.

Regard for the People's Demands

Ahmad Reza Sadr Haj-Seyyed-Javadi (Qazvin): As far as the hostages are concerned, the U.S. Government must heed the people's demands, which must be fulfilled. So long as the people's demands remain unfulfilled, the issue of the hostages will remain unsolved. The people's demands must be classified and graded: the first of these is the return of the shah.

Trial of the Hostages

Sheykh Sadeq Khalkhali (Qom): This problem will be solved in the Islamic Consultative Assembly; it is not a simple matter which the Majles can get round easily. Those guilty of minor infringements may perhaps be subject to the imam's pardon, but the remaining hostages will probably be put on trial.

The Trial of the Hostages

Dr Hasan Ayat (Tehran): As regards the hostages, as the imam has said, it is the Majles which must decide, and the decision of the Majles depends totally on the present and past actions of American imperialism. If America sends the shah and his wealth to Iran, and desists from continuing the plots in which it is at this very moment engaged, the problem of the hostages will be solved. Failing this, the spies must be tried and punished.

I Was Not in Tehran

Dr Mohammad Javad Bahonar (Tehran): As I have not been in Tehran for the past 3 or 4 days I prefer not to give an opinion, since I have not been fully informed of recent developments as regards the issue of the hostages and American imperialism. At any rate, in 2 or 3 days we are to give a press conference, which may perhaps be broadcast on radio and television, and we shall have extensive and detailed discussions on the topic.

We Shall Speak in the Majles

Engineer Mehdi Bazargan (Tehran): Since this issue is being discussed by the Revolution Council, and since the Revolution Council has a spokesman, and I have made a general decision not to speak in interviews, I have no opinion to voice. When we go the Majles, we shall speak.

Giving Up the Shah

'Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani (Tehran): As regards the hostages, I cannot give an opinion now as to what decision we shall take in the Majles. In principle, I believe that America is being unduly obdurate in not returning the shah. America must accept the reality that the shah is a major criminal and America is itself an accomplice and must give up this criminal if there is to be a solution to the problem. At any rate, we must see what the situation is at the time. [presumably when the Majles convenes]

The Trial of the Hostages

Mohammad Mehdi Ja'fari (Borazjin): The hostages constitute a political means for the nation. This very action proves to everyone the legitimacy of the anti-imperialist stance of the nation of Iran, and the Islamic revolution of Iran, and shows the anti-popular and imperialist nature of America.

The nation of Iran is not prepared to compromise or negotiate over the hostages and only two possible ways are open for America: the return of the shah and the wealth belonging to the nation of Iran plundered by him and his family and deposited in American banks, or the trial as spies of the hostages, who have been clearly shown to have been guilty of spying. As regards the first alternative, it must be explained that the nation of Iran sees no difference between Tel Aviv, Cairo or Washington, but considers that they are all subject to America. It believes that if America so desires, it can give up the shah.

The Trial of the Hostages

Reza Esfahani (Varamin): At any rate, the hostages must go on trial; this trial must be conducted by what is truly a people's court; if they are really found guilty they must be punished, otherwise they must be set free.

In my view, they should definitely go on trial, even if America sends the shah back. The nation must decide, and if it so wishes it may act leniently and release the hostages. However, anyone who directly or indirectly engages in espionage has committed a great crime and must be tried in a court of the nation.

I Do Not Understand the Purpose of the Taking of Hostages

Abolfazl Qasemi (Dargez): There is a great difference between a revolutionary action and a provocative measure which produces no result. I do not know what the purpose of the taking of hostages has. If in so doing it was our intention to cut off American imperialist influence in Iran at its roots, the revolutionary government could have done this better, more easily and more conclusively. When Dr Mosaddeq went to war with Britain he did not play into their hands. Availing himself of the right under Iranian law, he shut down the embassy--the British den of espionage. Mosaddeq's action was of great value and most conclusive, and no one has so far dared to find fault with it. Now the problem of the hostages and the seizure of the American Embassy without a severing of diplomatic relations is of no benefit to us at all but serves only to show us up as a nation which is breach of world laws and regulations and which disregards international organizations, whatever faults these may have.

The Majles Must Decide

Hojjat ol-Eslam Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i (Tehran): In the Friday prayers, the congregational imam [prayer leader] of Tehran said: "The monolithic decision as made by the Islamic Consultative Assembly is to be announced. The problem of the hostages and the decision to be taken by the people through their representatives is a fateful one. No other factor in this problem may be regarded as so fateful. For this reason the imam has repeated several times that the fate of the hostages should be [decided by] the people and their Majles. The decision of the nation as regards the hostages remains unknown until such time as the Majles decides. On the day when the Islamic Consultative Assembly is convened, those who represent the nation, displaying and reflecting the people's verdict and their views, must sit down and decide what is to be done with the hostages.

The People's View

Ghani Bolurian (Mahabad): We shall obtain the people's view as regards the hostages; we shall raise and consider this issue in the Majles and it is the Majles which must decide on this matter.

The Majles Must Decide

'Ali Akbar Mo'infar (Tehran): Regardless of whether hostage-taking is basically right or not it must be noted that this measure was a natural reaction by a number of impassioned young people against years of aggression and interference in Iran by American imperialism.

Qom Religious Seminar Statement

JN091726 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 9 Apr 80 JN

[Text] The religious seminar in Qom has issued a statement addressed to the Iranian people on the occasion of the break of relations between the United States and Iran.

The statement said: Undoubtedly, the U.S. Government's initiative of breaking its relations with Iran came at a time when the United States revealed its full helplessness in its confrontation with the leader of the nation--the destroyer of idols--and the Muslim student followers of the imam's policy.

The statement referred to the satanic plots being practiced by the United States through its agents in the region. The statement said that agent Saddam Husayn has begun to ignite war and that he vainly thinks that he will continue to be a ruler as long as he continues to be an agent for his U.S. lords and as long as he deports our brothers and sisters from Iraq in an inhuman way and carries out his acts of sabotage in Iran against the oil establishments to affect the pumping and distribution of oil.

The statement announced that the coming Friday and Sunday will be days of solidarity with the founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran and national Islamic holidays will be celebrated nationwide.

Bani-Sadr Interview

LD091721 Paris LE MONDE in French 6-7 Apr 80 pp 1,5 LD

[Eric Rouleau interview with Iranian President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr in Tehran: "The Hostages Affair Could Have 'Catastrophic Consequences' for Iran and the Whole of Mankind"--date of interview not specified]

[Text] Tehran--"The United States should play fair and adopt clear and unambiguous positions with regard to us; if it does not the Iranian-American crisis is likely to have catastrophic consequences both for Iran and the whole of mankind." President Bani-Sadr spelled out this warning with the same conviction he used to show when expressing his views to a small circle of students in Paris.

Several of his former companions in exile now form the team of advisers and factotums who surround him at the president's office. Power considerably changes human behavior. Gone is the fraternal familiarity born of interminable discussions in Paris bistros and struggles waged together. The new head of state recently moved into the vast and sumptuous office in which we were formerly received by Amir 'Abbas Hoveyda, the shah's prime minister who was executed after the revolution.

Mr Bani-Sadr addresses his advisers with distant courtesy and they show him respectful zeal. He raised his voice when some confidential piece of information, whispered to him, was not precise enough or when a file seemed incomplete to him.... He burst out laughing when we pointed out to him, at the beginning of the interview, that the confusion and chaos which seem to reign on the Iranian political scene are perplexing world opinion. Why did the Revolution Council postpone the transfer of the U.S. hostages to the state's care? Did he not repeatedly state Thursday 3 April that President Carter had accepted all the conditions posed by Iran? Why did Foreign Minister Qotbzadeh say the opposite that very evening as he left the Revolution Council meeting?

Even Carter himself, in his statement to the imam, refers to this reaction, and states that he has understood it to be natural; it is aggression whereby not only throughout the reign of the deposed Mohammad Reza, but also after the victory of the Islamic revolution of Iran, imperialism nurtured the idea of continuing this sort of interference; it did not refrain from conspiracy but went as far as to give refuge in its country to the dirtiest criminal, in spite of all the crimes which he committed.

No one can doubt that the action taken was natural, but the question is, can this go on forever?

The problem will be solved in the manner advanced by the imam of the community and will involve the decision being assigned to the people's representatives, who will determine the fate of the hostages having regard to the concessions which they will obtain from plundering American imperialism.

Of course much time will elapse before the Majles convenes and is officially in session, by which time America's future methods will be more evident, and we shall know whether America is still the same, desiring to confront us with force, threats and intimidation, or whether it has burned its fingers and learned its lesson.

If it continues to deal with this matter as at present, sometimes through the use of intimidation and threats, and at other times in a conciliatory manner, it would in reality be continuing the policy of hypocrisy and intimidation. It would leave no way open. It would be clear that it wishes the hospitality (as the accursed Kissinger put it) to continue, but if it is prepared to accept the demands of the nation of Iran, there is another way on which the Majles will decide.

We are a plundered nation, our wealth having been pillaged for years. Our situation resembles that of a country at the end of an imposed war in which the enemy has been defeated. Now that the enemy is defeated, should he not pay reparations for the war?

This is a question which the Majles must answer. It is therefore necessary to wait until the Iranian Majles convenes and makes a final decision as to the hostages; however, under present conditions, there must be confidence and reassurance that the hostages are being treated in a humane manner, that they are provided with full medical attention and that nothing is done to torture them mentally or upset them.

Similarly something should be done to make it clear that complete responsibility for the hostages is in the hands of a decision-making authority--which in the near future will be the Majles, and that whatever the Majles decides will be implemented without argument.

Abadan TV on Hostages

GF090825 [Editorial Report GF] Abadan Domestic Television Service in Persian at 1615 GMT on 8 April 1980 broadcast a videotape report on the 6 April meeting in the U.S. Embassy in Tehran of Archbishop Hilarion Capucci and three American clergymen with American hostages held in the embassy. The female announcer describes what Capucci and the "spies" are saying, the dialog's consisting largely of questions and answers about their health and living conditions. The recording of the actual exchange, in English, can be heard under the announcer's translation. Also included in the videotape are scenes of the hostages singing and praying and some kind of a cake-cutting ceremony.

President Bani-Sadr replied: "It is not Iran which is creating the confusion to which you refer. Our positions are clear. Thursday evening the Revolution Council confirmed its previous decision to transfer the hostages provided, of course, that the decision was approved by Imam Khomeyni. The council merely asked that President Carter clarify the terms of the message he sent me 1 April.

"Mr Carter told me that he understood that the future Iranian Parliament had been given the task of settling the hostages' fate. In English the word 'understand' is ambiguous. It does not necessarily mean that the United States accepts the competence of our National Assembly. Furthermore the U.S. President told me that he was suspending the measures he had planned to take against Iran. However, he did not explicitly indicate that he was abandoning all pressure, sanctions and offensive statements until the Iranian Parliament had taken its decision.

"Initially I too regarded this message as inadequate. I only changed my opinion when Mr. Qotbzadeh told me he had received assurances from Washington that Mr Carter's statements were to be interpreted as we had hoped.

"However, the Revolution Council asked Mr Qotbzadeh for details. How and in what conditions did he receive additional assurances? Was he in a position to give us a document? Our foreign minister replied that it was a verbal message. We then asked him to obtain a clear, precise public statement from his American interlocutors explicitly accepting our conditions. Indeed a written, and particularly a verbal, confidential communication could always be denied...."

[Question] The U.S. administration mentioned a communications problem, casting doubt on the Argentinian Hector Villalon, one of the intermediaries. According to officials in Washington cited by the Los Angeles TIMES, he took the initiative of writing the letter handed to Imam Khomeyni 26 March in Mr Carter's behalf. Do you think there is doubt as to the authenticity of that message?

[Answer] I am not in a position to establish the authenticity of either the form or wording of that text. However, some passages correspond to the spirit of the assurances which President Carter gave me in the message which he sent me 1 April via the Swiss Embassy in Tehran.

Carter Needs To Save Face

[Answer continues] However, I did not appoint the people serving as intermediaries between Tehran and Washington. I am a man of principle; whether or not I am in agreement with Mr Qotbzadeh, who uses such intermediaries, he is nonetheless exercising prerogatives which he will retain for as long as he keeps the foreign affairs portfolio. I, however, do not need intermediaries for the simple reason that I have not engaged in any dialog with the Americans. The Swiss ambassador gives me messages from Mr. Carter to which I have never replied. I merely submit them to the Revolution Council and the Iranian people.

[Question] Another bone of contention is the attitude of the Islamic students holding the American hostages. They denied reports that they had agreed to hand the hostages over to the authorities following a meeting they had with you on the evening of Sunday 31 March. They go so far as to deny that the question was raised during that conversation. Who is telling the truth?

[Answer] The opportunists in our country are exploiting the hostages affair by going to extremes. They maintain, for instance, that no transfer should be carried out because it is the Americans who are demanding it. The United States for its part is asking me to honor my promises in this respect. Both are wrong: the transfer of the hostages to a hospital establishment was planned in a scenario drawn up by [UN Secretary General] Kurt Waldheim and the Revolution Council--a scenario which could not be completed because the UN commission of inquiry left Iran early. Therefore we have no obligation toward anybody.

However, as I told the Islamic students, that is not the problem. Mr Carter needs this transfer to save face, to confound his opponents and insure his reelection to the presidency. The Islamic students maintain that there is nothing to choose between Carter and Reagan and that we should not support one against the other. They may be right, but that is not the reason for my serious concern: our behavior must not revive the warlike spirit among the American people which motivated them during the Vietnam war and we must not encourage the interventionist and fascist-type wing of the state machine which is urging President Carter to resort to force. Even now the American people do not want to be drawn into military adventures. If we were to succeed in changing that view it would be a catastrophe for the Iranian people and the whole of mankind. I myself am not prepared to assume that terrible responsibility....

My Powers Are Limited

[Question] Have you persuaded the Islamic students that you are right?

[Answer] I told them once again that the transfer of the detained diplomats to the government's guard would not have any practical consequence. They are hostages and will remain hostages until Parliament decided their fate. The students are well aware that I condemned their action right from the start for moral, humanitarian and political reasons. It is by breaking our ties of dependence with the United States and not by holding hostages that we can struggle against imperialism. I have constantly aimed at that. In less than 4 months I have succeeded in reducing the proportion of our foreign payments in dollars from 80 percent to 16 percent. We have cut our oil production considerably while increasing our prices, which has enabled us to build up monetary reserves amounting to more than $15 billion--in non-American currencies of course.

[Question] If those are your convictions, why do you not release the hostages immediately?

[Answer] I am not omnipotent. The powers which the constitution gives me are limited.

[Question] What would happen if the Islamic students were to refuse to hand the American hostages over to you?

[Answer] If Imam Khomeyni were to back our decision, the students would implement it. If not, I would appeal to the people to decide. I know that the public supports me. They understand that the hostages affair is not essential and that it is even harmful to the development of our revolution. Is it not significant that they very people, like Mr Bazargan, who were denounced by the students as being capitulators were elected by the people in the first round of the parliamentary elections? I would still like to hope that Parliament will take a sensible decision, but for that we must put a stop to the intellectual terrorism which prevents people admitting in public that the emperor has no clothes.

[Question] Meanwhile do you intend to implement the MacBride plan aimed at ending the Iranian-American crisis?

[Answer] The Revolution Council has approved the principle contained in the plan for a "Nuremberg-type court" to judge the shah's crimes. Mr MacBride (former Irish foreign minister--LE MONDE note) assured us that Mr Cyrus Vance is also in agreement with the formation of such a court. However, the Revolution Council still has to examine the plan article by article before we submit it to Imam Khomeyni and the Iranian people for approval. When all that has been done--probably in 1 to 2 weeks--we will ask Mr MacBride to go to the United States to obtain definitive agreement from the U.S. Government and the United Nations.

Commentary on Break in Relations

LD100016 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 8 Apr 80 LD

[Unattributed Commentary]

[Text] One of the strange facts of history is that 44 years ago, on 30 March 1936, relations between Iran and the United States were broken. Yesterday, only 8 days after the anniversary of the severance of relations between Iran and the United States, once again relations between the two countries were cut; a stranger fact is the reason for the previous break in relations was the arrest of the Iranian charge d'affaires in the United States by American police due to an offense committed by him. However, the reason for yesterday's severance of relations was the arrest of the charge d'affaires and a number of seemingly political American officials, due to their wrong deeds and spying and holding them as hostages, which was carried out by the beloved representatives of the Iranian nation.

The person who cut off relations the first time was Reza Khan, who due to his extreme bullying nature could not countenance the lawful action of the American police and so angrily ordered that relations between the two countries be severed. The person who has severed the relations this time is Jimmy Carter, who, in turn, due to his extreme bullying nature and roughneck attitude could not bear the revolutionary action of our dear students and so in great anger ordered relations between the two countries to be severed. On the first occasion, the person who severed relations between the two countries regreted his action after a while and by sending messengers and intermediaries begged and pleaded so much that, eventually, the Americans conceded his request and reestablished relations with Reza Khan. This time, we are also sure that the carbon copy of Reza Khan, who resides at the White House, will soon start sending direct and indirect messages and expressing abject regrets and repentance, which are not quite unprecedented either, begging for reestablishment of relations with Iran.

These mindless bullies and pseudo tough-guys who have not been taught any morals should, at least, peruse the pages of history, since history's punishment is remorseless, and once that punishment takes place it casts the miscreant onto the rubbish heap.

Carter and his aides, despite all their show of omnipotence, seem to have become demented. They have embarked on such desperate writings that all discerning observers are watching their comical actions with the utmost astonishment. These people, who have always been accustomed to carry out their tasks with the aid of computers and with the assistance of their tinselled and well-groomed advisers, have become so helpless in dealing with Iran's revolution that at each moment they find themselves weaker and more desperate than the previous moment. They have become so giddy over the beautiful and astonishing moves of the leader of the Iranian Revolution that their behavior resembles a ludicrous comedy which draws nothing but a titter from discerning observers.

The interesting thing is that the leaders of the most powerful country in the world remain awake from night till dawn in order to interpret the message of Imam Khomeyni word for word. They follow the news from Iran's Revolution Council minute by minute. They voraciously swallow every word of our country's president, or they grovellingly accept the least utterance of a fifth-rate Iranian official, provided it is in their interest. In truth, what has happened to the leaders of the U.S. Government and why, so dazed and dishevelled, have they become so stuck in the mud?

Had they inhaled the slightest scent of humanity and honor, they would have awakened to reality and would have left our nation alone from 2 December 1978, when they heard the first call of "God is great" from the Iranian roof tops. However, they did not do so. And during the past 1 and 1/2 years they have paid for it every day. And the strange thing is that they still have not realized why they are experiencing what they are experiencing. From the first night of Muharram when they turned their machineguns on those who were glorifying God, they should have known that by continuing this path not only would they send their hired servant to the bottom of the mire, but they would also cut off the roots of their own government and power. All of us have witnessed the subsequent shocks to the foundations of the U.S. Government as the result of the Iranian Revolution which is going to destroy that hellish power upon the heads of its architects and to set all the oppressed nations of the world free from these bandits.

May God bestow long life upon our imam who, like the idol smashing Abraham, has raised his hammer and this time he is not only smashing the idols but is also severing the heads of the idol makers. Once again, the message of the imam on the occasion of the cutting off of relations between the United States and Iran delivered such a mighty blow upon the leaders of the White House that all their designs came to naught and those who imagined they are taking a great revenge on Iran never expected such a shrewd reaction from the imam who invited the nation to celebrate and regarded the severance of relations as a good omen.

Carter's decision to cut off relations with Iran is exactly like a scene when a man is standing at the side of the cage of a ferocious beast and is being attacked by it and is making every effort to close the door of the cage in order to save himself from the savage attacks of the beast. Suddenly, a miracle takes place and the beast itself closes the door of the cage and begins bellowing from behind the door. Under such circumstances, should not one celebrate and be joyous that the ferocious beast has with its own hands closed the door on his attacks and has no other choice but to bellow and stamp his paws behind the bars? This vile and great satan who has so far contrived various tricks so that, once again, it can place the oppressed and wronged Iranian nation within its snare, this time it tried to indulge in another trick and use another deceit, but it was itself trapped.

Carter should understand the meaning of these words of God: "They plotted and God plotted, but verily God is the best plotter." [a verse from the Koran]

REVOLUTION COUNCIL, CABINET DISCUSS BUDGET

LD071814 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1728 GMT 7 Apr 80 LD

[Text] The joint meeting of the Revolution Council and the government council convened tonight. Dr Seyyed Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the president, was present. At this meeting, which was also attended by the governors general of the country and their deputies in charge of development projects, the general budget of the country at the level of ministries and government departments was discussed and studied. According to the report of our correspondent the meeting is still being continued.

People Urged Not To Be 'Greedy'

LD081310 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 8 Apr 80 LD

[Excerpts] At the end of the joint meeting of the Revolution Council and the governors general, in which the president took part and which took place this morning at the prime minister's office, Revolution Council spokesman Dr Hasan Habibi talked to reporters about various issues discussed in this meeting.

Following the previous meetings of the governors general and the government officials about the budget, the governors general have prepared a plan to allocate the budget according to provinces. They submitted this plan to the Revolution Council. At the end of this meeting our colleague obtained an interview with the Revolution Council spokesman on the subjects which were discussed, which you can now hear: [being recording]

[Habibi] The governors general submitted a proposal which is being investigated by the Revolution Council and it will announce its viewpoints later. People should not be greedy and must realize that we can preserve our economic and political independence and guard the revolution if we resist plots and economic sanctions. All this require us not to be materialistic and to begin our holy war in every aspect of life. [end recording]

NAVAL UNITS DEPART ABADAN FOR NORTH PERSIAN GULF

LD101024 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0918 GMT 10 Apr 80 LD

[Text] On orders from the joint staff of the army of the Iranian Islamic Republic units of the navy of the Iranian Islamic Republic stationed at Abadan and Khorramshahr left Abadan jetty for Persian Gulf waters this morning in order to control the northern sector of the Persian Gulf which is within the operational duties of the third naval zone of Khorramshahr. This is to prove their readiness to counter any aggression and violation of our homeland's territorial waters.

According to our correspondent in Abadan, when the units sailed from Abadan jetty morale among personnel was high and all of them welcomed with open arms this mission of defending our dear country's borders and territory.

DEVELOPMENTS CONCERNING RELATIONS WITH IRAQ

Border Quiet

LD101010 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0947 GMT 10 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Major General Shadmehr, chief of the Army Joint Staff of the Iranian Islamic Republic, in an interview with PARS NEWS AGENCY at noon today, stated: The Iranian-Iraqi border zone has been perfectly quiet since yesterday evening. Army personnel and corps of Revolution Guards are carefully watching the situation, and they have been ordered to return the fire of Iraqi attackers with full force.

The chief of the Army Joint Staff denied that the Iraqis had launched any air attacks on Iranian border positions and said that attacks by Iraqi elements have been solely on the ground. These have been beaten back by counterattacks by Iranian elements.

Major General Shadmehr said in connection with reports of Egyptian forces' cooperation with Iraqi attackers that so far no accurate information has been obtained in this regard.

Demonstration Protests Ayatollah's Arrest

JN082019 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 8 Apr 80 JN

[Text] The Islamic Ad-Da'wah Party called for a demonstration of the masses in Tehran today in condemnation of the acts committed by the agent tribal authority in Iraq against Islam and Muslims and in denunciation of the crime committed by Saddam's gangs when they arrested Ayatollah Mujahid Muhammad Baqir as-Sadr and in denunciation of the bloody massacres perpetrated by the tribal gang against the Islamic movements and hero Mujahidin.

Large crowds of people responded to this call. This afternoon, a demonstration proceeded from (Kanf al-'Imarah) and marched through (Nasir Khasru) Street, Imam Khomeyni Square, (Al-Firdaws) Street, (Qarani) Street and then Ayatollah Taleqani Street. The demonstration stopped at the U.S. Embassy, where the speech on behalf of the Ad-Da'wah Party was delivered. This speech was followed by the speech of the Muslim student followers of the imam's policy, who condemned the U.S.-Ba'thist alliance and expressed support for the Muslim people's jihad in Iraq.

The demonstrators carried revolutionary posters and pictures of His Eminence Ayatollah Muhammad Baqir as-Sadr and of the martyrs of Islam in Iraq.

Exhortation to Ba'thists To Revolt

JN090634 Tehran International Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 8 Apr 80 JN

[Text of appeal issued by the Ad-Da'wah al-Islamiyah Party to Iraqi Ba'th Party members, date not specified]

[Text] In the name of God the merciful the compassionate. All Ba'thists in Iraq: Listen to our appeal with open minds. It is the appeal of the bereaved mother and orphan children. It is the appeal of the father who lost his dear sons in the concentration camps of the tribal authority in Iraq. It is the appeal of the widows and of all the oppressed in our beloved Iraq.

All Ba'thists: What have you gained from the royal tribe's false slogans and promises, which have been misleading you for the past 11 years? Regain your consciousness and think of your situation before it is too late. Your people have risen in revolt against Saddam Husayn and his clique, the butchers of Iraq. Your people appeal to you to give up your support for these traitors. Do not lose the sympathy of your people. Think carefully and sensibly.

Where is the freedom advocated by the ruling gang's party in Baghdad? Where is the socialism raised by this party? Where are the unity and individual rights? The experience of 11 years has proven that this party was founded on deception and trickery alone. This party has used you and has tried to deafen your ears, to keep you from hearing the call for help from the oppressed and diverting your attention from the people's deteriorated situation.

Your agent party has transformed the land of Iraq into a great prison, where voices are muffled and wills are paralyzed. The acts of espionage, tyranny and oppression against your people in Baghdad have become the policy of the oppressive ruling authorities in Baghdad.

O Ba'thists: It is high time to join your people. Lay down your arms, embrace your oppressed people and rise in revolt against the tyrannical regime, the regime of the Somoza of Iraq.

Regain your consciousness, turn to God in repentance and return to your wounded people. The gates of repentance are open to you. Seize your opportunity and return to your people before it is too late. Your people are waiting for you. Support your people against their enemies and butchers. Be in the forefront in championing the oppressed among your brothers, fathers and kinfolk. You should understand that God's support for the oppressed is inevitably coming. You should also understand that victory is imminent.

[Signed] The Ad-Da'wah al-Islamiyah Party.

Press on Deportees

JN090838 [Editorial Report JN] Tehran International Service in Arabic at 0710 GMT on 9 April 1980, in its press review program, quotes the following headline: "During the Barbaric Deportation Operations, 3 Were Killed and 387 Deportees Were Wounded." Neither further details nor the name of the newspaper carrying the headline are offered.

Appeal for Vehicles for Deportees

LD101058 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 10 Apr 80 LD

[Text] The office of the Kermanshahan governor general has announced in an interview with the Kermanshahan news unit that since the number of deportees at Qasr-e Shirin has now reached 11,000 there is a dire need for buses and minibuses to transfer these brothers and sisters. In a statement the office of the Kermanshahan governor general has requested all government offices, transport companies and organizations to bring any bus or minibus they can spare to the governor general's office. According to reports, in addition to the 11,000 people who have arrived on Iranian territory through the Sumar and Khosravi and other border regions in the Qasr-e Shirin area, the number of deportees arriving through the border crossings in Ilam Province in the Meyran and Dehloran areas has now reached 14,000. Thus, the total number of people expelled has reached 15,000 [as heard, presumably 25,000].

Ulema Seek Intervention in Iraq

JN091554 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 9 Apr 80 JN

[Text of cable addressed to Iran's Imam Khomeyni by Iraqi 'ulema'--date not given]

[Text] In the name of God the merciful, the compassionate.

His eminence, the sole leader Ayatollah al-'Uzma Imam Khomeyni, the hope of the oppressed, may God prolong his shadow.

At this critical time experienced by our Muslim people in Iraq, your decisive historic statement came as a torch illuminating the path of Islamic struggle and leading the nation to the shores of safety and salvation from the tyranny which has dominated this country for 12 years.

The Iraqi 'ulema', while praying to God almighty to prolong your shadow over Muslims and your wise leadership of this nation so the banners of justice and freedom will fly throughout the world, wish you to decisively intervene to end this false regime, to liberate the Islamic tertitory from the clutches of vanquished imperialism and to remove the mystery over the fate of Ayatollah as-Sadr and his family and other detained ulema. Peace be upon you.

[Signed] Iraqi 'ulema'

Shirazi Urges Iraqi Revolt

JN091728 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 9 Apr 80 JN

[Text] His Eminence Ayatollah al-Uzma Seyyed 'Abdallah Shirazi has addressed a statement to the Muslims of the world concerning recent incidents in Iraq. His eminence said that in addition to the savage, inhuman and anti-Islam acts it is committing inside Iraq, the Iraqi Ba'thist regime has gone further, violating human rights through its embassies abroad.

Addressing the Iraqi people, Shirazi said: O alert and conscious Iraqi people, you who carried out the biggest uprising against British imperialism under the leadership of the respected 'ulema', especially Ayatollah al-Uzma Shirazi, you are called upon now to strongly and decisively rise against the injustice and tyranny of the Iraqi Ba'thist government--the agent of Western and Eastern imperialism--and to uproot this octopus. The only way to get rid and free yourselves of these despotic agents is to further consolidate your ranks and to continue the struggle with all the means in your power.

Arabian Peninsula Organization Call for Revolt

JN091828 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 9 Apr 80 JN

[Text] The Islamic revolution organization in the Arabian Peninsula has issued a statement supporting the Islamic action organization in Iraq and expressing solidarity with the Iraqi mujahidin who are staging a sit-in at Tehran University. The statement says that without any compunctions, the ruling Ba'th Party in Iraq is now trying to play the role of a broker for the United States in the region.

The statement adds: We are certain that the devout Iraqi people will not allow the ruling Ba'th Party to do more than what it has done against the interests and honor of the Islamic nation. The time for the comprehensive popular Islamic revolution has come.

Anti-Iraqi Demonstrations in Tehran

JN092003 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 9 Apr 80 JN

[Text Thousands of Iraqi residents in Tehran have staged a demonstration to express their protest against and denunciation of the Iraqi Ba'thist regime's inhuman acts in detaining Iraqi leader Ayatollah Muhammad Baqir as-Sadr and deporting a large number of Iranians and some Iraqis. The demonstrations, which began at [words indistinct] and ended at the Prime Ministry, was organized by Iraqi residents in the Iranian capital, the Iraqi ulema group, the Ad-Da'wah Party in Iraq, Iraqi mujahidin and the organization of oppressed Iraqis.

At the outset of the demonstration, Hojjat ol-Eslam Sayyid 'Ali al-Husayni, an Iraqi residing in Tehran, made a speech in which he said that the Iraqi masses are determined to crush the dictatorship and the big (?liar) Saddam Husayn at-Tikriti in order to preserve the Islamic religion. For this, they depend on the cooperation of their Iranian Muslim brothers.

Al-Husayni added: Saddam Husayn thinks that he can continue to commit savage crimes. But the Iraqi masses now know their course, especially after the detention of Ayatollah Seyyed Muhammad Baqir as-Sadr, the hope of the popular revolution in Iraq.

Al-Husayni affirmed that the Iraqi revolution is part of the greater revolution. We are now awaiting the victory of the Iraqi masses, he said.

At the outset of the demonstration, the Iraqi Ad-Da'wah Party issued a statement in which it said that the fascist Iraqi Ba'thist government has committed a new treason by detaining Ayatollah Seyyid Muhammad Baqir as-Sadr, the Iraqi Muslim leader, and transferring him to Baghdad. No one knows his fate.

The fascist Ba'thist gang also carried out a new savage attack on the religious seminary and Iranians in Iraq. They deported over 3,000 families to Iran and arrested a large number of brave Iraqi Muslim youths. The detained youths are being kept in torture camps. This attack followed the oath taken by the hangman and murderer Saddam Husayn to take his revenge for the two big operations carried out by heroic members of the Ad-Da'wah Party.

At the end of the demonstration, the following resolutions were announced:

We Iraqi residents in the Iranian capital, in our protest against the criminal Iraqi Ba'thist regime, which has committed the insolent act of detaining the leader of the Iraqi Islamic revolution, His Eminence Ayatollah Seyyed Muhammad Baqir as-Sadr, believe:

1. That the imam's policy is the best course for the oppressed peoples in the world and that the Islamic movement in Iraq is a part of the great Iranian revolution.

2. We condemn traitor Saddam Husayn's crime of detaining Ayatollah Imam Muhammad Baqir as-Sadr.

3. We declare our support for the Iranian Islamic republic in [word indistinct] the SAVAKist Iraqi regime.

4. We condemn the Iraqi Ba'thist regime's aggressions against our Iranian brothers.

5. We call upon our Muslim brothers everywhere in the world to side with the Iranian Islamic revolution.

6. We express our profound thanks to the great Iranian people for supporting the oppressed Iraqi people.

U.S. Bases in Iraq

JN101022 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0715 GMT 10 Apr 80 JN

[Text] In its editorial under the headline "Perhaps an Enemy Can Lead to Good," the AZARBAYJAN paper says: The dirty Iraqi regime is attempting, through its military provocations against Iran, to [word indistinct] and fabricate justifications for evading the main cause of the Arabs and Muslims. Namely, fighting Israel, the usurper.

However, through such provocations, the Iraqi regime has exposed its hypocrisy and the invalidity of its allegations against the Arabs and Muslims throughout the world.

The paper says: The former British agents have begun to become the agents of U.S. imperialism and, accordingly, they are stabbing the Arabs in their backs while at the same time raising the slogans of liberation and war with Israel.

One month ago, Saddam Husayn met secretly with Carter's adviser for national security. One of the outcomes of this meeting was the granting of military facilities and bases to the U.S. Air Force on Iraqi territories.

The paper AZARBAYJAN concludes: Iran's direct confrontation with U.S. imperialism will further expose the hireling Iraqi regime, which is the agent of U.S. imperialism. Indeed, the Iraqi regime's provocations against Iran coincided with U.S. threats of military aggression against the Islamic nation.

Commentary on Gulf Island

JN092103 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 9 Apr 80 JN

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Talk about the three islands is divergent and begins with the historical documents, which show that these islands belong to Iran. Part of the talk is about the U.S. ambitions concerning these islands, which constitute the strategic entrance to the Gulf waters. Yet another part of the talk reveals to us the plots and intrigues woven by colonialism and its agents in the region out of greed for these important islands.

We shall begin with history, which unequivocally shows that these islands were historically linked to Iran until they came under British occupation. In 1974, when the British armies left them, Iran had the right to regain its control over dear parts of the homeland. At that time, the colonialist fingers did not move and the subject was not submitted to the United Nations. The regimes which raise the question of the islands these days, were present and witnessed Iran's recovery of the islands at the time of the former shah.

Here we must point out that Iran's persistence at the time of the revolution on keeping these islands completely differs from its persistence at the time of the defunct regime. The former regime was seriously working for entrenching the United States' feet in the region by occupying footholds for it. The former regime was well-known for this trend in all its stands toward neighboring states, including its stand on the issue of the islands, for which the mouth of U.S. imperialism watered. Moreover, the issue of the islands came to satisfy the expansionist ambitions of the former regime despite the fact that these islands are an integral part of Iran geographically and historically.

Our viewpoints now are quite different from the motives that led the former regime to draw up an expansionist policy. Our present policy is based on the strategy of standing in the face of the U.S. ambitions and driving the U.S. ghost from the region. It is the policy that benefits the region's peoples, who suffered a lot from U.S. imperialism. It is high time that this policy placed a heavy barrier in the face of this imperialism.

Out of this viewpoint, Iran draws up its policy toward the islands. If Iran gets out of the islands, to whom will they belong and who will deal with them? According to the current circumstances, they will, of course, be for the archdevil America. This means giving new privileges to the United States in the Gulf region, and this is what the axes that are linked to the United States and the West--like Saudi Arabia and Iraq--are seeking. This is strongly and firmly opposed by Iran of the revolution and Islam.

These three islands constitute the most serious strategic position in the Hormuz Strait. This position qualifies the islands to be an insurmountable barrier in the face of the U.S. fleets if they try to enter the warm waters. The very day Iran gets out of these islands, the barrier will be demolished and the United States will find the gates wide open to proceed toward any point in the Persian Gulf region. In accordance with this concept, Iran will not find any justification for abandoning a part of its lands to the enemies and giving a chance to the United States, bloodsucker of the peoples, and to Iraq, which has today become the imperialist trumpet that took upon itself the task of raising the question of the islands to achieve these aims:

1. Creating a gap between Iran and the Arab peoples who are in cohesion with the Iranian people. The Ba'th regime has found in this cohesion a real threat to its and its masters' interests, so it raised the question of the islands to depict Iran as an enemy of the Arabs, while the (?incident) does not reflect this concept at all. On the contrary, it raises another concept, which the regime does not want to spread among people; that is, the regime, which has made itself the guardian of the Arab peoples, will today play the role of the deposed shah in the region and turn the Gulf region into purely U.S. waters. This is what the militant Arab peoples do not desire and fiercely fight against.

2. By (?supporting) the issue of the islands, Iraq wants to divert world attention from what is happening inside Iraq concerning executions, bloodshed and revenge on free people.

At the climax of the Islamic revolution in Iraq, the regime stirs up outside issues. This is the method with which it has been known throughout its reign. The regime, which is living its last days, can find no way around the ghost of foreign information media except through preoccupying this foreign information media with foreign issues, including that of the islands, which comes at a time when the regime has escalated its campaign against the religious scholars and revolution leaders such as Ayatollah Muhammad Baqir as-Sadr.

3. At last Iraq wants to play its planned role of guarding the Gulf region for the sake of the colonialist interests; that is, to play the role of the deposed shah.

The shah realized the importance of these islands for the sake of his interests. Similarly, the Ba'th regime realizes this importance today. In order to carry out its task properly, this regime has to place these islands at the disposal of the U.S. interests. In the name of Arabism and defense of Arab interests, it began to call for returning these islands but did not elaborate on who will return them or who is their original proprietor. Is it U.S. colonialism or Iraq?

In order to peddle its plots, the Iraqi foreign minister submitted a document to Kurt Waldheim. Here, it is our right to ask the Ba'th regime: Where was it in 1974 when these islands were returned during the former regime's era? Why did it not move then and not protest against the shah with even one word? Why is it today, in particular, yelling like a bereaved mother and creating a big uproar with talk only about the islands? It is a gross plot, whose threads are beginning to become clear little by little.

Tomorrow we will return to talk on this subject.

IMAM KHOMEYNI RECEIVES SYRIAN AMBASSADOR

JN081648 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 8 Apr 80 JN

[Text] Imam Khomeyni, leader of the revolution and founder of the Iranian Islamic Republic, received Syrian ambassador to Iran Ibrahim al-Yunis this afternoon. PARS reports that talks during the meeting, which was attended by Hojjat ol-Eslam Ahmad Khomeyni, dealt with issues related to the relations between Iran and Syria.

Calls for Syrian Support

JN091658 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 9 Apr 80 JN

[Text] The leader of the nation and the founder of the Iranian Islamic Republic, Imam Khomeyni, last night received the Syrian ambassador in Tehran, Ibrahim al-Yunis. Dr Sadeq Tabataba'i, supervisor of the Prime Ministry's departments who attended the meeting, said that the Syrian ambassador conveyed to His Eminence Imam Khomeyni a message from Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad containing Syria's complete support for the Islamic revolution and Iran's continuous struggle against imperialism.

The Syrian ambassador asked about the type of assistance which Syria can give to the Iranian Islamic Republic. The leader of the Islamic nation said: We call upon the Syrian Government to cooperate with us in fighting imperialism and the enemies of Islam, including our struggle against the United States and Iraq.

At the end of this 30-minute meeting during which the region's different issues were discussed, his eminence the imam thanked the Syrian ambassador and President Hafiz al-Asad and wished Muslim Syria success and progress.

VIOLENCE, UNREST CONTINUE IN WEST AZARBAYJAN

KDP Urges Halt to Conflict

LD081327 Tehran AZADEGAN in Persian 27 Mar 80 p 1 LD

[Unattributed report: "Feudalists' Armed Measures Against the Government Condemned in Message from KDP"]

[Text] The following message addressed to the peshmerga was published yesterday evening by the Urumiyeh region KDP:

"In the name of the Urumiyeh branch of the Iran KDP, we condemn the armed activities of the feudalists in the region who in the past year have turned innumerable poor cultivators out of house and home, are now in a state of panic at the implementation of the government's new land reform program and are engaged in conspiracy. We consider them perpetrators of disruption enemies of the Iranian Revolution, adherents of the toppled regime and allies of American imperialism and regard their armed presence in the region as constituting clear hostility to the political life of Iran.

"We ask you, dear peshmerga, to refrain from spreading conflict of any kind until the useful talks now being held with his excellency the governor general of West Azarbayjan reach a final conclusion. We also ask the gendarmerie and the army to refrain from firing on villages inhabited by Kurds and to return to their home bases. Let us not permit warmongers to prepare the ground for the plots of imperialism, particularly American imperialism, against the gains of the Iranian Revolution. Hail, peshmerga of Kordestan. Victory to the glorious revolution of the Iran under the guidance of the great leader, the Imam Khomeyni! Death to the agents of imperialism and reaction!

Governor on Army Deployment

LD051935 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 5 Apr 80 LD

[Text] According to the PARS NEWS AGENCY, in connection with recent problems in West Azarbayjan the following statement was issued by the governor general of West Azarbayjan:

Honorable inhabitants of West Azarbayjan: The activities and maneuvers undertaken by the army in this province are not for the purposes of any conflict or aggression with the inhabitants. The lives, property and honor of all the dear inhabitants and residents are secure without any exception or discrimination. Therefore it is expected that all the various strata, whatever their language or religion, should welcome the stationing of army units in the region without causing any divisions.

They are expected to assist their brothers in the army with encouragement and help them to maintain security and safeguard the borders of the country. Those who prevent the movement of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran will be treated differently from villagers and hardworking Kurdish compatriots. With your revolutionary vigilance do not permit some Godless groups to take advantage of the situation and once again create conflicts between the Turks and the Kurds, God forbid.

Therefore anyone who insults or attacks a Kurdish compatriot or endangers his life, property and honor, without a sound reason and merely for the sake of differences in religion and language, will be prosecuted. Those who surrender their arms voluntarily will have their expenses for buying the arms met.

I recommend that you do not stop delivery of foodstuffs and public necessities on roads and do not disturb passengers; avoid accusing each other wrongly and forget your minor differences, intentions of revenge and do not give false evidences against each other; and remember that exalted God is a witness to all your actions. I expect the committed and struggling clergy in the region to guide people in all of the above situations and to assist their revolutionary children like a caring father in preserving their monolithic unity of word and the glorious fruits of our Islamic revolution.

Governor on Release of Hostages

LD051936 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 5 Apr 80 LD

[Text] According to PARS, Jamshid Haqgu, governor general of West Azarbayjan, today announced that fortunately during the past 2 days this province has been quiet and at present officials are taking steps to ensure that the hostages taken during recent confrontations by both sides are released. It has been decided that Kurdish prisoners in cities like Kermanshah, Esfahan and Tehran be gathered in one place so that they can be exchanged with other hostages. According to this report, the governor general of West Azarbayjan stated with regard to the fate of the governor of Khvoy, who was arrested by armed Kurdish groups in Qotur region, and certain demands having to be met in order to ensure his release: At present local notables are continuously working to solve this problem, and I am to some extent optimistic over their endeavors. But we will not submit to any kind of threat and the governor of Khvoy should be unconditionally released.

Naqadeh Guards Repel Attack

LD072252 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 7 Apr 80 LD

[Text] A spokesman for the Naqadeh gendarmerie regiment in an interview with our correspondent reports that the gendarmerie post of (Mirabad-Solduz) has been attacked by light and heavy gunfire. The attack was repelled by the guards who returned the fire. The spokesman added: The attack lasted for more than 2 hours. Fortunately, there were no deaths nor any noticeable damage.

Meanwhile, a group of inhabitants of (Chalagoz) of Mirabad, (Goranaba) and (Padsha) in the suburbs of Naqadeh, who as a result of attacks during the past few days have abandoned their villages and are living in the town of Naqadeh, have asked the responsible authorities of the country to return security to the region.

Mortar Attack on Gendarmerie Post

LD091214 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1025 GMT 9 Apr 80 LD

[Text] According to the central news unit, the governor general of West Azarbayjan at noon today answered our correspondent's questions regarding the shooting last night in the western sector of Urumiyeh city. In this telephone interview the governor general of West Azarbayjan said that between 0100 and 0400 today the gendarmerie post and the village of Qand came under attack from three sides by mortar and machinegun fire by armed groups. He said the attack was beaten back by the personnel of the Qand gendarmerie post and fortunately, neither the gendarmerie personnel nor the local people suffered any casualties. The West Azarbayjan governor general said that there were also mortar and other armed attacks on the villages of Mirabad and Alagord, Naqadeh region, at 1100 last night. Fortunately there were no casualties in these attacks either.

Urumiyeh Water Installation Attacked

LD091216 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1026 GMT 9 Apr 80 LD

[Text] According to the central news bureau, at 0130 today the drinking water installations of the city of Urumiyeh were attacked by a group of armed assailants at Abgir. In this attack two bomb explosions damaged the building and the installations of the Abgir security guards, located in the village of Qand, Urumiyeh region, and three security guards were taken hostage by the attackers. The supervisor of the Urumiyeh civil defense organization and of the Urumiyeh drinking water installation security guard, confirmed this report and said the attack caused no problems regarding the water supply for Urumiyeh city and no reduction in the water supply. He assured the citizens of Urumiyeh that their drinking water is perfectly safe.

Kidnaped Officials Released

LD091844 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 9 Apr 80 LD

[Text] According to a PARS NEWS AGENCY dispatch from Urumiyeh, four members of the construction crusade council and poor officials in the township of Naqadeh, who were kidnaped by armed groups, were released in Mahabad last night and, amid an enthusiastic welcome by the people, were returned to Naqadeh. Announcing this report the supervisor of the Naqadeh Governorate this morning said: These people were captured by armed Komola [Kurdish insurgent] groups and taken to Mahabad and then, thanks to efforts made, were released last night, but the tractor carrying these individuals has not yet been returned.

Further on Attacks

LD091918 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1757 GMT 9 Apr 80 LD

[Text] The PARS NEWS AGENCY reports from Urumiyeh that several gendarmerie posts and headquarters were attacked by armed groups last night. Haqgu, governor general of West Azarbayjan, said this morning: Last night, armed groups attacked with mortars and machinegun fire the gendarmerie headquarters near the village of Qand in the suburbs of Urumiyeh. Those deployed in the headquarters fired back.

The governor general of West Azarbayjan also said: Last night, gendarmerie posts in several villages in the suburbs of the township of Naqadeh came under attack from armed groups. Those manning the posts returned the fire. He added: These attacks did not result in any casualties.

Situation 'Relatively Calm'

LD101222 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1014 GMT 10 Apr 80 LD

[Text] The governor general of West Azarbayjan, in a telephone contact, has described the general situation of the region as relatively calm. He stated that at 2130 last night, some armed elements attacked Puraneh gendarmerie post near Urumiyeh. This attack was repulsed by the gendarmerie personnel stationed in the post. The governor general of West Azarbayjan described this clash as very minor and added: This incident did not cause any deaths or damage.

Attack Near Naqadeh Repulsed

LD101224 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1015 GMT 10 Apr 80 LD

[Text] According to the report of our correspondent from Naqadeh, last night the army units stationed in Mohammadyar, one of the suburbs of Naqadeh, was attacked with heavy weapons. This attack was repulsed by army units. Fortunately no one was hurt as the result of this clash, which lasted for one and one half hours. According to the same report, Mirabad gendarmerie post near Naqadeh, which is one of the targets of the attackers, spent a calm night last night.

The inhabitants of Mirabad village left following the attacks carried out on it during the previous nights and went to Naqadeh. Our correspondent adds: In spite of repeated attacks against various parts of Naqadeh the morale of the people of the city is high and they support the cleanup operations carried out by the army.

VIOLENCE MOUNTS OVER NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS

Baghdad OBSERVER in English 27 Mar 80 p 1 WA

[Text] Tehran--Armed Kurds attacked three government posts in the city of Urumiyeh, north west of Iran. The attack resulted in the killing of two Khomeyni guards and wounding three others.

ETTELA'AT daily said yesterday that several posts were attacked by armed men who were able to occupy these posts, capturing its occupants and seizing its assets.

On the other hand the paper said that fire broke out in two oil pipelines near the city of Ahvaz. The fire caused heavy losses. The newspaper did not give any reason for the fire or the volume of damage resulted.

The daily also reported that Khomeyni authorities executed three persons last Wednesday. The paper mentioned that the former chief of police in Dezful was among the three who were executed.

Thus the total number of people who were executed by Khomeyni's guards since its assumption of power reached 804 persons.

On the other hand, 106 persons were killed in Tehran during Now ruz festival day. A statistic said that 45 people were dead because of car accidents while the others were killed because of acts of violence.

REFORMS EXPECTED TO BRING BIGGER WHEAT CROP

Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 27 Mar 80 p 9 WA

[Text] This year the what crop will be bigger than last year, and this increase is the result of sowing thousands more hectares of idle land which the Ministry of Agriculture distributed to landless farmers and applicants. In addition, thousands of hectares of land have been planted wet. Last year, farmers in various parts of the country planted wheat by the dry farming method on thousands of hectares of idle land. It is expected that if conditions are favorable and brooks flow and rains come on time this year, the level of production will increase. Farmers who use dry farming methods and planted wet land are facing difficulties such as sowing scattered patches which create trouble during harvesting--and this trouble can be overcome only with the aid of revolutionary 'organs' and the cooperation of the people. Another problem is the struggle with plant pests against which no effective measures were taken in the past, especially on dry-farming lands. And a large part of the dry-farming and wet-planting crops were always destroyed. This year, however, plant pests can be prevented from spreading on the land by taking precautions in advance.

NVOI CALLS FOR UNITY AGAINST FURTHER U.S. AGGRESSION

TA092048 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1730 GMT 9 Apr 80 TA

[Unattributed commentary: "Through Unity of Word and Action We Must Crush the Conspiracies of World-Devouring Imperialism"]

[Text] Dear compatriots: If the severance of relations between world-devouring U.S. imperialism, the great satan, and our liberated homeland is very hard to endure and worrisome for the compromisers and the liberals and a number of responsible officials, in contrast, it is an occasion for rejoicing for the liberated people of Iran and for those who desire the freedom and independence of our homeland and for all the true religious and political forces committed to the revolution. And why shouldn't it be? As the leader of the Iranian Revolution, Imam Khomeyni, has repeatedly said: All our misfortunes are due to the United States. All our facilities should be directed against this enemy. In the great revolution of the Iranian nation the great satan is the United States. All these crises are created by the United States.

Until the victorious revolution, the Iranian nation gained nothing from relations with world-devouring U.S. imperialism--other than looting and plundering and the imposition of the will of a handful of plundering monopolies; the plundering of the great part of the nation's achievement and its income; the establishment of the domination of thousands of military advisers and the agents and spies of the CIA and the Pentagon over all of our homeland's economic, social and cultural affairs; direct participation in the massacre of tens of thousands of the best sons of this land; the transformation of our homeland into military bases against liberation and anti-imperialist movements and against the northern neighbor; and the transformation of Iran into the international gendarme in the region.

All the actions and plans of U.S. world-devouring imperialism were aimed at violating Iran's freedom and independence and its transformation into a completely dependent country. U.S. imperialism openly overthrew the legal and national government of Dr Mohammad Mosaddeq and imposed the fugitive and traitor Mohammad Reza over our nation.

Following the victory of our nation's admirable revolution, U.S. world-devouring imperialism was not negligent for even one moment from implementing intrigue against the Iranian Revolution. The filthy hands of U.S. imperialism were clearly obvious in all the unpleasant incidents and events following the revolution. For months now its warships have been concentrated in the waters close to Iran, the Arabian Sea and the Persian Gulf. This U.S. armada of warships consists of more than 20 ships carrying intermediate and long range missiles, and also aircraft carriers carrying hundreds of bombers and military helicopters. U.S. imperialism has also dispatched the first contingents of its quick-reaction corps armed with tanks and missiles to the waters close to our homeland.

In reviewing relations between our homeland and the plundering United States we witness everywhere the crimes and treacheries and plunders and thousands of misfortunes resulting from these oppressive relations. According to the leader of the revolution, the imam of the nation, relations with bloodthirsty U.S. imperialism were relations of an oppressor with an oppressed and a plunderer with a plundered. And it is natural that the severance of such a relationship only benefits the oppressed and the plundered. Therefore, the imam of the nation is right when he considers this severance of relation as a good omen, and believes that this severance of relationship is a reason for cutting the hope of the U.S. Government from Iran. The fighting Iranian nation has every reason to celebrate this good news of the final victory which has forced a cruel superpower to break its relations, namely putting an end to plundering. The severance of relations with world-devouring U.S. imperialism is a great victory of the Iranian nation.

These remarks of the imam of the nation are indicative of an undeniable fact. He says that if Carter has done one thing in his life which could be counted as being in the interest of the people, it is this severance of relations between a risen nation striving to free itself from the claws of international plunderers and a man-devouring plunderer, and such a relationship is always detrimental to the oppressed nation and benefits the plunderer.

This united and decisive struggle of the fighting Iranian people with U.S. imperialism, under Imam Khomeyni's leadership, is irreconcilable. However, the fact that world-devouring U.S. imperialism, following the severance of relations with our homeland, is attempting to implement further aggressive acts against our homeland and the Iranian nation's revolution, should not be overlooked for one moment. The compromisers and the liberals and their supporters among the responsible government officials on the one hand, and the counterrevolution and the agents and mercenaries of imperialism and Zionism and the remnants of the former regime, and especially the great army of SAVAKists on the other, are prepared and constantly endeavor to serve their master, the great satan.

The victory of the Iranian nation in the final struggle with bloodthirsty U.S. imperialism is linked to revealing and thwarting the conspiracies of the forces of the internal counterrevolution and world-devouring U.S. imperialism. It should be said that U.S. imperialism and its Iranian agents will achieve no result other than disgraceful defeat in implementing their counterrevolutionary and anti-Iranian plans.

In implementing the recommendations of the imam of the nation, the living and fighting Iranian nation will fight against world-devouring imperialism of the United States and its agents with unity of word and action. And in this just struggle victory belongs to the true followers of the imam's path.

NVOI COMMENTS ON AFGHANISTAN, TRADE RELATIONS

TA041855 [Editorial Report TA] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 4 April broadcast two commentaries:

The first, entitled "The People Recognize Their Friends and Enemies," says: There are certain elements in our country who are constantly striving to divert the anti-imperialist struggle of our nation. An example of this case are the revolutionary and democratic transformations in our neighboring country Afghanistan, as a result of which the devilish schemes of U.S. imperialism and Beijing's Maoists and their associates such as the Ziaul Haqs, As-Sadats and Khalids were foiled. "At the same time Afghanistan's changes were for the benefit of Islam and the Muslims.

"However, U.S. imperialism and its allies have suddenly started thinking about Islam and the Muslims in Afghanistan, "and are shouting that allegedly in Afghanistan Islam is in danger," and are shedding crocodile tears. Unfortunately certain individuals and circles in our country have fallen into the trap of this imperialist propaganda and believe everything that the imperialists are saying. Those who under the guise of the defense of Islam are willingly or unwillingly aiding the plans of U.S. imperialism have not stopped to ponder the difference between the Islam of Imam Khomeyni and the Islam of the As-Sadat and Ziaul Haqs. At the same time they are isolating the Iranian Revolution when now more than ever it is in need of sincere allies and friends.

The second, entitled "Let Us Not Sacrifice the Country's Interests With Mental Prejudgment," says: The counterrevolution is attempting to exploit any shortcoming in the country for its own benefit and to strike at the gains of the revolution. We have inherited a bankrupt, critical and dependent economy from the treacherous regime of the deposed shah. The overthrown regime of the traitor Mohammad Reza made Iran's economy dependent on the plundering monopolies of the West with thousands of threads. As a result of this many workshops and factories are idle due to lack of raw materials that the West refrains from selling us. This situation cannot continue for a long time. We must take advantage of any unconditional political aid based on mutual interests and mutual respect in order to rebuild the ruins and to consolidate the country's economic foundations. In order to overcome the economic crisis, and in order to lay the foundation of a healthy, prosperous and self-sufficient economy, our country needs trade relations and economic and technical cooperation on the basis of equality, mutual respect and interests with other countries, whether Third World countries or the countries of the East and the West.